COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

NUMBER [illegible] — COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, JANUARY 4, 1891 — PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DONNING RED PAINT.

Aspect of Affairs Changing Under Gen. Miles' Management

Hostiles in the Bad Lands Determined to Go on the War Path

Runners Sent Out to Arouse Neighboring Tribes

Iowa National Guards Hold Themselves in Readiness

General Miles Report

WASHINGTON, January [illegible] Schofield this morning received the following telegram from General Miles, date Pine Ridge January [illegible] last night should reach [illegible] of 400. There is a report [illegible] dian camp this morning that Red [illegible] and Little Wound are determined [illegible] in with their followers. They have been threatened by the [illegible] who are determined to go to war. There is also a report from the same source of an engagement between the Indians and the cavalry in which [illegible] soldiers were killed and some Indians. If this is correct it is probably on the line of the White river. General Brooke now has command of that line and will give the necessary directions.

General Schofield said to a reporter after this telegram had been given out that nothing additional had been received up to the present time. "I think that this dispatch throws a favorable light on the situation. We are still encouraging Gen Miles and he is encouraging us and I still have hope that we shall yet be able to get the Indians into camp without a fight. The forces now in the field under the command of Gen Miles are composed of the following regiments: First, Sixth, Seventh, eight companies, and Ninth cavalry, one company of the First artillery—Company F, one company of the Fourth artillery—Company E, and the First, Second, Third, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty first and Twenty fifth infantry. This should mean an actual fighting force of at least 10,000 officers and men, but it is probable that the ranks are not full and that the regular army under General Miles does not exceed 8000 at the most."

Skirmishing at the Front

OMAHA, Neb., January 3.—The Bee has the following from its staff correspondent at Pine Ridge: After the arrival of the scout who brought the report that the hostiles had just brought fourteen cavalry horses with bridles, saddles, etc., into their camp another scout brought in a second report to the effect that a skirmish had occurred. Scout No. 2 said that he learned that Cheyenne hostiles made a rush upon a squad of Carr's Sioux scouts on Grass creek Thursday night and had killed several of them. Grass creek is a small and nearly dry stream beginning eight or ten miles north of here and [illegible] miles north and empties in White river about eighteen or twenty miles north of Wounded Knee postoffice, the site of last Monday's battle. When the scout was asked whether any soldiers were engaged in the skirmish he said they were but that they took little part in it.

A number of minor reports such as are brought in by government employes stationed in various parts of the reservation have come in to the effect that the country seems to be alive with squads of hostile scouts. As yet the authorities have been unable to get at the report regarding the cavalry horses in the hostile camp, though this report regarding an attack by Cheyenne hostiles seems to somewhat verify it and indicate that soldiers were killed in the skirmish on Grass creek Thursday night.

Instead of concentrating the troops in a huddled condition in the center of the camp as General Brooke had them General Miles has thrown them out into permanent picket lines up on top of the ridge that encircles the agency valley and is having rifle pits and board shelter built for them, the one for use in case of attack and the other to shelter them while off duty. In other words instead of the building surrounding the soldiers the soldiers are to surround the agency. Indeed during the brief time since General Miles arrived here the entire face of affairs has undergone a radical change.

Two of the wounded hostiles taken prisoners after the Wounded Knee battle died last night. They had few mourners among the Indians. The wounded soldiers passed a comfortable day. Attending surgeons say they never saw more frightful wounds in their lives. The close range at which the wounds were received have resulted in unusual laceration. A daily bulletin will be issued by those in charge of the hospital which will be much appreciated by those having friends among the wounded, since it will enable the correspondents to gain information which up to the present time has been impossible owing to the fear on the part of the authorities that daily inquiries by the correspondents of the sufferers would result in harm to the latter.

A correspondent called on Father Crafts last evening and found him sitting up in a chair and able to converse quite freely, though not to any great length. He seems to be out of danger, very much to the surprise of even his physicians. He is in the Catholic school house here at the agency and is receiving every attention.

The body of Miller, one of the government herders here, who has been missing for some three days past, has been found several miles west of the agency riddled with bullets.

Iowa Militia Called On

MINNEAPOLIS, January 3.—A special to the Tribune from Mason City, Iowa, says: The Sixth regiment Iowa National guards, the strongest in the state, Col. Benton commanding, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march to the front for service against the Indians.

A Defeat Indicated

LINCOLN, Neb., January 3.—[Special]—To day's specials to the Journal dated the 2nd from Pine Ridge, gives more definite reports relative to the reported fight between General Carr's command and the Indians in the Bad Lands. There would indicate that the troops had been driven back and a number killed, but the reports cannot be considered authentic. Scouts who have returned from other hostile camps, however, bring anything but reassuring news. The Indians will not listen to peace propositions.

A small detachment of troops have [illegible]

[illegible]

Dempsey at His Training

[illegible] January [illegible] [illegible] Dempsey [illegible] [illegible] in last night's battle [illegible] Dempsey and [illegible] within [illegible] as supple as a [illegible] at Uncle Jack [illegible] of Jim Maher [illegible] Conley the [illegible] is getting into the pink of condition. He is now undergoing the hardening process and exercising to increase his wind. Every morning he is out on the beach after a light [illegible] and if he hits Fitzsimmons with the same force and power that he sends a base ball spinning down the beach he will soon put the New Zealander to sleep. The afternoon he spends in the gymnasium of the Athletic association punching the bags, boxing and other athletic exercises.

He was seen this evening after he had got through with his exercises and an effort was made to draw him on his forthcoming fight. He was non committal, [illegible] said "$12,000 is a big purse and a man ought to do his best to win it. This is what I shall do, and as I understand Mr Fitzsimmons is a game man I presume he will do his best. We will be successful on the day of the fight, the 14th will tell. As to my condition I never was in better trim and regard Galveston as a splendid place to train."

Terrible Explosion of Powder

DENVER, January 3.—A special to the Rocky Mountain News from San Antonio, Texas, says: The particulars of a terrible powder explosion in Mexico reached this city last night by way of Eagle Pass. The explosion occurred at the [illegible] mine, the property of the Piedra Mining company, located in a remote part of the state of Durango. A large number of Mexican miners have been at work for [illegible] developing the property and last Monday evening a party of fifteen workmen went to the powder house of the company and each received a considerable supply of giant powder to be used in blasting. One of the miners in some unexplained manner exploded a cartridge and the detonation caused horrible havoc and ruin by exploding the entire [illegible] as well as the cartridges carried by all the miners. Twelve of the 15 men were blown to atoms while the remaining three were so badly mutilated that they lived but a few hours. The explosion was so terrible that not one of the killed could be identified.

Regulation of Free Transfer

CHICAGO, January 3.—All the western roads have adopted the report of the committee of managers concerning free transfer and the plan recommended is now in full force and effect. It provides that annual passes shall not be issued to employes of foreign roads, train service, station service or traffic departments except upon the request of the proper officials of such roads; that annual half fare permits shall be good only in one state and that the one in which the holder resides; that annual single trip passes shall not be issued to World's fair commissioners or to representatives of street or cable roads, to agents engaged in the sale of coal or other commodities, to the roads to Grand Army people or to any United States army officers except the commander of the department of the Missouri.

Woman Sentenced for Life

CHICAGO, January 3.—Mamie Starr, the domestic who poisoned her employers Mr and Mrs Newland, screamed and fainted away this afternoon when Judge Briggs overruled the motion of her attorney for a new trial. On being revived the prisoner was asked if she had anything to say why the sentence of life imprisonment should not now be formally pronounced. The girl shrieked "Have mercy! Have mercy!" The judge, greatly affected, spoke the sentence in a low voice and the prisoner again fell over to the floor rigid. She was carried out into the jail in an unconscious condition.

A Whole Family Taken

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., January 3.—A terrible story of diphtheria comes from the southern part of Buchanan county. Mrs. Edgerton died in November of diphtheria, leaving a family of eight children destitute. A young baby and five other children rapidly succumbed to the deadly scourge and yesterday the eighth burial casket was sent out to the desolated home where the one remaining child is now lying at the point of death. No other cases are reported in the community.

Union Pacific Changes

MINNEAPOLIS, January 3.—The Tribune's Omaha special says: The resignation of General Manager Meck of the D. & Ft. W. division of the Union Pacific was officially announced to day. It is understood the general managers of the other four divisions will be asked to follow Mr Meck's example. There is to be but one general manager of the entire system and the divisions will be placed in the hands of general superintendents.

Southern Railroad Improvement

WASHINGTON, January 3.—[Special]—The Richmond & Danville railroad system will to morrow inaugurate a limited Pullman vestibule train service between the national capital and the new south, with a daily train comprising all the features between the west and the east that have proved so satisfactory.

Weather Indications

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3, 8 p. m.

For Colorado: Fair, warmer in northern, stationary temperature in southern; variable winds.

TESTING THE LAW.

Denver Men Offer a Silver Brick for Coinage

Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint Declines It

This is the First Movement in Effort to Test the Law

They Make their Demand Under the Constitution

Private Coinage of Silver

PHILADELPHIA, January [illegible] Judge Harvey B. Morse and [illegible] Merrick of Denver, Colo., called at the United States mint [illegible] with a brick of silver weighing [illegible] fine and presented it to the weighing clerk and demanded that it be coined into [illegible] refused [illegible] C. B. Bosbyshell, superintendent of the mint, and made the same demand of him. Col. Bosbyshell refused to accept the brick for private coinage, and Messrs. Morse and Merrick then presented him with the following formal demand in writing:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 3, 1891.

Col. O. C. Bosbyshell, superintendent of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIR—We, George C. Merrick, George E. Batchelder, Harvey E. B. Morse and Robert J. Coleman, citizens of the state of Colorado, United States of America, tender to you and the proper officers in charge of the United States mint at Philadelphia a bar of ingot silver bullion marked and identified as follows: From the [illegible] & Colorado Smelting Co., fine, weighing 514.8 ounces troy, 999 fine, and demand as of right, under the constitution and laws of the United States, that the said silver bullion be received and coined into silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains troy standard silver for the use and benefit of the depositors and without unnecessary delay.

GEO. C. MERRICK,
HARVEY B. MORSE.

After presenting the demand Mr Merrick asked Colonel Bosbyshell to give them a certificate or letter certifying that he and Judge Morse had offered their silver for coinage and that it had been refused by him, so that they would be saved the trouble of proving that fact in court where they proposed to test the right of the government to refuse the bullion. In compliance with their request Colonel Bosbyshell gave the following letter:

Messrs. George C. Merrick and Harley B. Morse:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your offer of this date of a bar of ingot of silver bullion described in said offer to be received and coined into silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains troy standard silver for the use and benefit of yourselves as depositors, and beg to decline such offer on the ground that it is in violation of the laws and regulations of the mint service to deposit silver for private account. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. BOSBYSHELL.

After receiving Colonel Bosbyshell's written refusal to receive the bullion the two gentlemen wrapped up their brick in a piece of paper and departed.

The ground on which Messrs. Morse and Merrick base their demand is they claim a constitutional one, and denies the right of the government to make what is known as seigniorage. At present the market value of silver bullion is 1.03½ cents per ounce fine of 371¼ grains, while the actual value of an ounce when coined into silver dollar is 1.29 29-100 cents. When the government buys bullion it pays the market bullion price and makes the difference (which is the seigniorage between that price and the legal tender value. It is this seigniorage which the gentlemen who presented their silver brick at the mint to day think they have as much right to as the government.

Colonel Bosbyshell based his refusal to accept the bullion on the act of congress of January 1, 1878.

New York's Theatre Fire

NEW YORK, January 3.—A careful estimate of the big fire here last night places the total loss at $467,000, more than half of which falls upon the insurance companies. Never in the history of the fire department of this city were the members called upon to battle with such fierce flames. So far there is no plausible explanation given of the origin of the blaze. There is a supposition, however, that a cigar thrown carelessly away while still burning was the cause. Then again it is said there was some smoke seen in the Fifth Avenue theatre during the evening which could not be accounted for, but this Mr Miner positively denies.

Professor Hermann says the fire started in the [illegible] room of the Fifth Avenue theatre. When the fire was at its height Hermann's theatre was given up for lost, but now it is found that the building is not so badly damaged after all. Professor Hermann says the total damage will not exceed $25,000. Repairs on the theatre will be begun as soon as it is possible.

A rumor was started to the effect that there were some lives lost, but a careful investigation by the police has fully failed to confirm it.

Crowds gathered round the scene of the fire as soon as the sun was up to day and all the morning the neighborhood was filled with people who gathered curiously on the ruins and watched the engines. Streams of water were still [illegible]. Save for the charred and blackened walls of the Fifth Avenue theatre and but for the burned northwest corner of the upper story of the Sturtevant house on the opposite side of the street it would be hard to realize that the city had been only a few hours ago visited by a conflagration which threatened to wipe out almost the wealthiest portion of the town. While the Gilsey building, which covers the ground on the Broadway side from the street, does not appear to be very badly damaged, the interior is in a dilapidated state. The stores below, while they escaped the flames, suffered greatly from water.

The walls of the Fifth Avenue theatre still stand but the interior is one mass of blackened smoking timbers. It was the thickness of the wall of the theatre which secured from complete destruction Hermann's play house and which therefore saved the entire block between Twenty eighth and Twenty ninth street. Diametrically opposite the theatre on the northeast corner of Twenty ninth street the Sturtevant house showed the [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK, January [illegible] [illegible] Hermann's theatr[e] [illegible] New York [illegible] Broadway [illegible]

Three Thousand Miners Strike

[illegible] January 3.—[Special]—The miners in the Broad Top and East Broad Top coal fields went out on strike yesterday. This step was the direct result of the advanced position assumed in the early part of the week by the Clearfield miners and affects about 3000 men. These dissatisfied miners are as yet but poorly equipped to endure an extended strike at this time, as they have been only working about half time for several months.

An indirect cause of the strike was the attitude assumed by the leading firms operating in that district in reducing their output and giving, it is alleged, warning to the coal carrying companies to lay in a sufficient supply for motive purposes. The present attitude of the miners in demanding that they be paid by the gross instead of net ton is indicative of a stubborn and protracted fight.

The Country's Crops.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—[Special]—The weather crop bulletin for the month ending December [illegible] was issued to day. It says the absence of moisture and unusual high temperature in the central valleys has left the wheat crop in a less favorable condition than was reported at the first of December. The heavy rains which are now prevailing over this region will relieve the drought condition, but the sudden freezing which is likely to follow to night and to morrow night may result in some injury to the crop in localities not protected by snow.

Ingalls Will be There

WASHINGTON, January 3.—The news that Senator Ingalls has started eastward in response to urgent telegrams from Senators Edmunds and Hoar was received with some enthusiasm by the friends of the election bill in the senate. The announcement had been made that Mr Ingalls intended to remain in Topeka until the legislature had elected his successor, and the republican managers were very much afraid that they would not have a quorum of republican senators here next week.

Senatorial Fight Expected

WASHINGTON, January 3.—[Special]—In preparation for the expected fight in the senate over the elections bill next week notice has been sent out to republican senators that in making pairs with absent democrats it must be stipulated that no pair will hold when the vote of a senator is needed to make up a quorum. Senator Casey has been put in charge of the senatorial pairs.

Better Money Market

NEW YORK, January 3.—The bank statement was to many people a surprise when it was known there had been a movement of currency from the banks both to the interior and through the sub treasury, and therefore the moderate increase in the surplus reserve was not looked for. Money should from this time return to this city and the money market grow easier. The market to day responded to these conditions and displayed even greater strength than yesterday. Investment buying still continued to be the principal feature.

Negroes Leaving the South

CHICAGO, January 3.—A special from Topeka, Kan., says: The Rev. B. L. Foster, colored, who was a candidate for auditor of state on the people's party ticket, has come from Kansas City with twenty families of colored people from Kemper county, Miss., en route to Henryetta, Oklahoma. The families number about 100 people. Mr. Foster says: This is but the beginning of a tremendous exodus of colored people from the south. Thousands of them will leave the southern states within the next sixty days.

A Tannery Burned

FULTON, N. Y., January 2.—[Special]—The Oswego Falls tannery, owned by D. J. Hamburger of Syracuse, was burned this afternoon. The loss on the building and stock is estimated at $100,000. The entire structure was destroyed owing to a lack of water supply. The building and plant were valued at $150,000. There was a large stock on hand. It is understood that there was an insurance that will cover the loss.

Gen. Spinner's Remains

NEW YORK, January 3.—[Special]—The body of General F. E. Spinner, who died in Jacksonville, Florida, December 31st, arrived at the Jersey City depot to day. The remains were transferred at Weehawken for transportation to Mohawk, N. Y., where the interment will take place to morrow. Several friends of the deceased accompanied the body to its final resting place.

Threaten to Reduce

TRENTON, N. J., January 3.—[Special]—The pottery manufacturers have submitted a schedule of wages to their employes [illegible] to about 10 per cent reduction. The executive board of the Potters National union have advised the men to resist the reduction and they will meet to morrow to consider whether to make the strike an additional one.

A Providential Escape

CLEVELAND, O., January 3.—[Special]—A special to the Leader from Massillon, Ohio, says the Pennsylvania railroad's New York and Chicago limited express east bound jumped the track one mile east of Massillon to day, derailing every car and the engine. The train was brought to a standstill without a passenger being hurt. A frog broke and caused the accident. The vestibule coupling saved the train from going over a steep embankment.

WE WILL SELL

You the Genuine

Silver State Baking Powder

At the following price:

One half Pound [illegible]
One Pound [illegible]
Three Pounds [illegible]
Five Pounds $1.00

A. HEMENWAY

TELEPHONE 37. 115 S. TEJON.

Fancy Groceries.

THOS. HUGHES,

110 Pikes Peak Ave., Midland Blk.

The only strictly Fancy Grocery house in the city that makes Imported and Domestic Fancy Groceries a specialty, carrying a full line of choice

Teas and Coffees, Cocoas, Chocolates

Olives, Olive Oil, Imported and Domestic Jams, Jellies, Preserves, Sardines, Fish, etc.

ARMOUR & CO.'S

Celebrated Star Special Hams and Breakfast Bacon.

EMPSON'S SEEDLESS TOMATOES

I guarantee as much for your money, quality of goods considered, as any store in the city.

Telephone 82.

Jack and the Bean Stalk

Is the story of our stock. We are too long in quantities the right in qualities, and will chop the stalk right now. The leaves and branches are yours almost for naught. If ours are not bargains we beg you not to take them. We stand by our assertions: dirt cheap and worth double.

We Can't Say

That this chance will come again. We can't read the stars.

Come to the Chopping Bee and Bring Your Ax.

Ax to see some of those desirable winter weights in Men's wear.

Ax to see those exceptionally good values in Boys wear.

Ax to see our very complete line and great bargains in Children's wear.

THEN

Ax-cept those splendid offerings.

H. C. SHIMP,

One Price and Value for your Money

Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher,

Agent for Youmans' and Christy's Hats

No. 15 N. Tejon St.

J. C. King Grocery Co.,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

FANCY GROCERIES!

FULL LINE

Monarch Can Goods!

GORDON & DILWORTH

PRESERVES!

Most Complete Line of

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IN THE CITY

FULL LINE OF

FRANCO-AMERICAN SOUPS!

Goods Delivered Promptly

WM. CLARK,

Wholesale and Retail Florist,

Cor. Pueblo and Wahsatch Avenues

Choice Cut Flowers, Baskets and Floral Designs a specialty.

E. BRUSOE & SON,

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Builders and Jobbers,

17 1-2 Bijou Street

COLORADO SPRINGS, - COLO.

PASTURAGE

Only 2½ Miles Below Town.

Grass unexcelled, purest water, good feed if desired. Call at 12½ S. Tejon St. or deliver stock at ranch to M. K. HOPKINS, Manager.

M. L. DeCOURSEY.

REAL ESTATE!

A Message From the East:

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, December 27, 1890.

TO MY CUSTOMERS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC:

I have been [illegible] in the East to have ascertained that banking and moneyed [illegible] financial circles [illegible] coincide in the opinion that the worst of the financial squeeze is over and that after New Years money will loosen up and find its way into [illegible] All [illegible] being favorable to a lively REAL ESTATE business in Colorado Springs it needs only an easy money market to start the wheels of trade into active [illegible] confidently look to the year 1891 to develop the most prosperous real estate movement in the history of Colorado Springs. All we want to do to aid this movement, is to show the confidence we have in our own future and to make known to the world the extent and variety of our resources and what we have to offer them. For my part I beg to offer FOR SALE, as per list below, [illegible] REAL ESTATE from amongst which no one can fail to find something suited to his wants, and upon my return to Colorado, before the end of January 1891, I trust that I may be favored with calls from wise investors, who wish to select BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE IN ADVANCE OF THE RISE IN PRICES which is sure to come before long.

Respectfully,

M. L. DECOURSEY,
Real Estate Agent.

BUSINESS PROPERTIES:

1. A SPLENDID IMPROVED BLOCK ON TEJON STREET, YIELDING AN INCOME OF OVER FIFTEEN PER CENT ON COST.
2. The splendid corner—partly improved—Pikes Peak and Nevada Avenues. Within two years this will be as [illegible] a Business Corner as any in the City, and will be worth a great advance over to-day's figure. $75,000.
3. Three lots making 75x190 feet, at foot of Huerfano street, the Corner of Huerfano and Sierra Madre. A splendid location for a Restaurant, Hotel or Boarding house; $20,000.
4. The fine Corner 125x190 feet, at Cucharras and Sahwatch Streets, in the rear of the Fort Worth Depot. Just the place for a Warehouse or Storehouse, Stable, etc., $10,000.
5. A lot 50x190 feet, facing South, close to the County Jail. A good place for a coal yard, ice house, warehouse or the like; $4,000.
6. Two blocks of Lots on Huerfano Street, West of the bridge, in Parrish's Addition. Inside Lots $1,000. Corners $1,500. This locality is sure to develop into a good place for business, both wholesale and retail.
7. The fine property known as "THE CALVERT HEIGHTS HOTEL" in CALVERT HEIGHTS, adjoining the MIDLAND RAILROAD SHOPS, at Colorado City, $5,000. This property is sure to appreciate in value greatly and shortly, on account of the extensive additions and improvements the A. T. & S. F. R. R. Company has determined to immediately make to the Railroad Shops, which will call public attention to and induce investment in all Real Estate in that neighborhood.
8. A piece of ground embracing about two acres, in Parrish's Addition, just North of the West end of Huerfano Street bridge, being enclosed by fence and covered with trees of old growth and liberal foliage. A BEAUTY SPOT for ice cream garden, or a lovely resort for a warm day. A BARGAIN AT $5,000.
9. The Circular Corner property and three lots just below it, on Manitou Avenue, opposite the Manitou Mansions, at Manitou. Fine locations for Stores, boarding houses, [illegible], drug stores, curiosity shops, etc. Sure to return big rentals. Bound to appreciate in value before long.

RESIDENCE LOTS:

1. The splendid block 400x190 feet, running from Willamette Avenue to Monument street on North Tejon Street, a residence property which cannot be equalled in the City. Suitable for a centrally located SANITARIUM or large BOARDING HOUSE; or BOARDING SCHOOL, or an UPTOWN HOTEL desiring plenty of ground. Just the place for a NATATORIUM, or for a large TURKISH OR RUSSIAN BATH ESTABLISHMENT, so much wanted in Colorado Springs. A fine location upon which to erect a row of brick or stone houses in the Philadelphia or New York style for rental. Sure to fetch large returns, and will never be untenanted. ONLY $40,000 FOR THIS UNEQUALLED BLOCK, on the line of the RAPID TRANSIT route, running both North and South.
2. Two fine building sites facing on Cascade Avenue, one East, the other West, each 100x190 feet, in blocks 501 and 505 respectively. These are bargains. Call and get prices and terms.
3. I have for sale the finest inside lots and corners in almost every block in PARRISH'S ADDITION. Lots facing in all directions, of all areas and of various prices and terms. Prices running from $300 to $1,500, and terms embracing the installment plan, to meet the necessities of any or all of my fellow citizens.
4. Sole Agent for sale of Lots in THE WEST END ADDITION.
5. Sole Agent for sale of Lots in THE BEACON HILL ADDITION. The lots in The West End Addition and The Beacon Hill Addition will be sold at prices and on terms to suit customers, in order to introduce them actively to public favor. The Beacon Hill Addition is just north of Parrish's Addition, and the Rapid Transit Cars, which run North from Huerfano Street via Spruce Street, go through both Additions. Proceeding further North and a trifle East we strike the West End Addition, close to the West border of which the Rapid Transit Cars run. These Additions are destined to be favorite localities for residence of people in moderate circumstances. Those who can afford it and who are wise will buy lots at FIRST PRICES before the advance, which is certain to come soon.
6. I am Sole Agent for the sale of one half of ORRIN'S ADDITION, containing just seventeen lots lying just North and East of Parrish's Addition, to which many of the foregoing remarks will apply. This Addition is receiving the active attention of buyers and builders, as a visit to the locality will show. The lots in all these Western Additions, as close to the main City as these are, are quite certain to advance in value at an early date, and proposing buyers should not delay making their purchases.
7. I am also Sole Agent for the sale of the lots in CALVERT HEIGHTS, adjoining Colorado City, the Midland Railroad shops and the Glass Works. The recent purchase of the Midland road by the A. T. & S. F. and the plans of the latter Company for the enlargement of the shops at Colorado City and the improvement of their other property there, are sure to confer increased and increasing value on lots in Calvert Heights, which I am now offering at figures ranging from $250 to $450, on the EASY INSTALLMENT PLAN.
8. I offer for Sale a number of lots in the Southern part of the city, including two desirable corners, at quite MODERATE PRICES, and on EASY TERMS.

BLAIR ATHOL!

This is an Estate comprising 160 acres of land, embracing some of the grandest and most remarkable features to be found in the entire Rocky Mountain Country. "A SECOND GLEN EYRIE" with points of beauty added to be seen nowhere else. A person desirous of obtaining a residence with magnificent surroundings, impossible of duplication elsewhere, can here be completely satisfied. Price, $10,000.

The foregoing and other properties there is no [illegible] suitable to almost every possible want, and I will be glad to show [illegible] to give all particulars regarding them.

I Have Money to Loan in Sums from $1,000 Upwards, at Moderate Rates of Interest.

Insurance Written in the Best Companies.

M. L. De COURSEY, REAL ESTATE AGENT,

12½ South Tejon Street,

COLORADO SPRINGS, - - - COLORADO.

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE

ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application to the [illegible]

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river

All persons having advertisements in the paper, and wishing them discontinued, will please make it known at the business office, where they will be promptly attended to. We cannot assume to continue [illegible] in the paper unless notice is thus given

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE

The Globe-Democrat calls the force bill "a bill to transfer certain western or northwestern states from the republican to the doubtful list and to otherwise promote the welfare of the democratic party."

General Miles finds it difficult to give satisfaction to the press of the country. First he was criticized because there wasn't any war; now he is criticized because there is. General Miles, however, will continue to do his duty and will not stop until the northwest is secure.

We stated recently that Mr McClurg had taken Mr Stanley Wood's place as chief of the literary bureau of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. This was a mistake. Mr Wood gave up a part of his work in the Denver & Rio Grande passenger office some two years ago, but still has charge of all the literary work for the railroad. Mr McClurg will have charge of the official time table and other publications of the road.

The Philadelphia Press is making a strong fight against the re-election of Senator Cameron. It would appear from the Press that the state is represented in the senate in the person of the senior senator by a dummy. One of the charges which is brought against him is that he took no interest in the McKinley bill and was absent during most of the time that it was being considered. Cameron, however, is said to be serene as he took pains to "fix" all his "fences" when the legislature was elected.

The New Year's edition of the Pike's Peak Herald marks a new departure in journalism in this city. It gives the portraits, with short biographical sketches of those living here who have contributed largely to the prosperity of the city. Mr. Francis has been very fortunate in his selection of a list of subjects. Usually publications of this kind embrace only those who are willing to pay for their portraits simply, and the result is that the list as a whole is impressive for conspicuous exceptions. The list of portraits which Mr Francis gives embraces our most substantial business men and everyone deserves a place in any history of the founding and developing of the resources of this city.

People were very much surprised a few days ago when it was announced that Governor Hill had decided not to be a presidential or senatorial candidate. He was unwilling to go to the senate because he would lose his hold upon New York politics. He did not wish to be a candidate for the presidency, because it was quite evident that he could not receive the nomination. He has, therefore, decided to be a candidate again for governor. This is confirmed by his organ, the New York Sun, which states that George Clinton ran for governor five times, and was elected every time, that Daniel D. Tompkins was elected governor four times, serving nearly ten years, and resigning before his last term was out. De Witt Clinton was elected four times, and Wm. L. Marcy was elected three times. Horatio Seymour was nominated six times and served two terms, while Hoffman was three times a candidate and twice elected governor.

The people of Colorado ought to have some confidence in their representatives in congress. There is no use refusing a good thing if we cannot get a better. If free coinage is not possible there is no use in declining something that is better than we have got. We may argue all we may about free coinage but the fact remains that the present agitation of financial questions tends to increase the distrust which everyone in this state is beginning to feel. What the people of Colorado want is the money of the east to again flow through our banks into the arteries of trade and improvement. But this is not likely to take place so long as there is any distrust in financial circles in the east. There is no sensible man who will not admit that the passage of any law which adds immediately 25 per cent to the value of a commodity is dangerous. It is proposed to bring about the result in a more gradual manner by purchasing the surplus of silver on the market. When this surplus disappears and the demand is slightly in excess of the supply, then the price of silver bullion will go up so that the value of the silver in regard to gold will be about as one to sixteen. Then the transition from the present silver legislation to the free and unlimited coinage of silver is simple and easy. If the bankers of the east wish to have the change made in this way, there ought to be no objection to it on the part of Colorado. What we are after is the result and in the mean time we wish to do that which will restore public confidence and relieve the distrust which now exists among the capitalists. It is simply absurd to hold a convention here and say that our senators shall vote in a certain way when such a way is impracticable and is simply obstructing the very object which the people have in view. What we ought to do is this: Ask our senators to East such a vote as will tend to restore confidence in financial circles and as will most speedily bring about the free and unlimited coinage of silver on such a basis that there will be no attempt to repeal the act.

DEAN PECK

Bishop Warren was in the city yesterday to meet the official board of the First Methodist church. He explained to the board that the trustees of Denver University would elect Mr Peck preacher to the university that afternoon with the title of dean. The board regret very much to lose Mr Peck, but recognized the wisdom of the change to a broader and more important field. It will meet Monday afternoon and take suitable action. Dean Peck will enter upon his duties next week. A new pastor will be appointed in the near future, but at present the pulpit will be supplied from the university. According to the rules of the church Mr Peck could not have remained here as pastor of the church later than next June. This would complete a five years' pastorate which has been one of remarkable success. He came as a young man to the church which was a great deal run down. In the first place it had been somewhat demoralized by its pastor's leaving his denomination to go to another church. There were divisions within the church which seemed almost impossible to heal. Mr Peck took hold of his work bravely and leaves a strong united church with many times the membership it had when he came here. The church at the time he came was running behindhand in its expenses. He paid off its debt, built an addition to the church and leaves it in good condition in every way. Mr Peck will enter upon his new duties with the hearty good will and sympathy of his large circle of friends here. His quick sympathies, his kindness of heart and his generous acts have endeared him to many people. His dearest friend could not wish more than that he should be as successful in the new field as he has been as pastor of the church in this city.

THE DIVISION OF AFRICA

The event of 1890 which is most likely to stand as noteworthy in the histories of the future is the partition of Africa among the great European powers. It is true that for many years several of them had maintained colonies at various points along the coast and also that as far back as 1884 the formation of the Congo association which afterwards developed into the Congo Free State, gave the signal for a movement which has not yet ceased. But a year which witnessed the English-German agreement of July 1 and the English-French agreement of August 5 may well be said to have shaped the future of Africa. The English-Portuguese arrangement of August 20, although not yet ratified by Portugal, and though entirely distasteful to the people of that country, must be considered as outlining the agreement which will finally be made unless indeed Portugal's foolishness may ultimately lead to a much greater loss of African possessions.

The amount of territory remaining under native rule, or native anarchy, is about one tenth of the area of the continent. It includes Morocco and the part lying south, Tripoli and the part lying south, Somali, a district in the extreme eastern corner, and the independent Orange River Free State. A large part of this is so much of a desert as to be unfit for colonization purposes. The Congo Free State is an immense territory, covering an area of 1,065,200 square miles, or nearly one third that of the United States. King Leopold of the Belgians is also sovereign of this state, but it is said that the union is merely a personal one and that it is not a Belgian colony. However, the Belgian chambers loaned it $5,000,000 last year and the king's will leaves his interest to the Belgian nation.

France has secured the largest share. It includes the Mediterranean coast territories of Algeria and Tripoli. From thence southward the boundaries diverge, extending to Cape Blanco on the west and Lake Tchad on the east. Small British, German and Portuguese settlements prevent it from reaching the coast except in three places and for a short distance. On the west coast still France has a large territory, extending from the big bend of the Gulf of Guinea nearly to the mouth of the Congo river. There is also a small colony at the mouth of the Red sea. The great island of Madagascar too is now counted as French after a long and brave effort of the natives to maintain their independence.

Great Britain has numerous small colonies along the coast, in many cases including only a single trading post. It was the intention of English statesmen that her possessions should extend in an unbroken area from the mouth of the Nile to the Cape of Good Hope, but the German arrangement made a wide gap. The English territory lies mainly in two bodies, the southern including Cape Colony and extending far north in the interior to the head waters of the Nile, and the eastern lying for six hundred miles along the north western coast and extending about that distance into the interior. To this must be added Egypt and the Upper Nile region for it seems more likely than ever that Egypt will be English and the mahdi is loosening his hold on Darfur and the Soudan.

The German territories are in three divisions. One extends east and north from the corner of the Gulf of Guinea, having a sea coast of four hundred miles. Another extends in and just above Cape Colony for six hundred miles along the west coast. German East Africa extends from four hundred miles of coast near Zanzibar to the south shores of the great Lake Victoria and the west shores of Lake Tanganyika.

The Portuguese claim lies on the west coast from the mouth of the Congo south about six hundred miles and on the east coast about four hundred miles in either direction from the mouth of the Zambesi river. If it were not for the British claim their territory would extend quite across Africa from east to west.

Italy claims a small tract along the Red Sea and Spain has pre-empted on the extreme west coast the two hundred and fifty miles between capes Blanco and Bajados.

The way in which these territories have been acquired is very much like that in which grazing rights are taken on the plains. Each power has made settlements upon whatever unoccupied land it could find. Having a trading post, it early settled [illegible] and claimed the territory as far as it could go without interfering with the rights of another European power. So the sheep ranch men divided the range between them [illegible] In neither case have [illegible] governments [illegible] European [illegible]

[illegible] It must be a matter of [illegible] what [illegible] has been [illegible] Spanish wars of [illegible] peans bribe the natives [illegible] of disastrous war. The battles [illegible] have been fought in Europe [illegible] May the the happy [illegible] ful growth of the mighty nations shall rise by the banks of the Nile, the Niger, the Congo and the Zambesi.

The Philadelphia Press charges the Colorado senators are actuated by self interest in their support of the free coinage of silver. This is both interesting and instructive. In another column of the same paper Senator Cameron is [illegible] because he did not take a more active interest in the McKinley tariff bill. No such charge was ever brought against the lamented and amiable Pig Iron Kelley that is now brought against the Colorado senators. All Pennsylvanians feel that the representatives of Pennsylvania should under all circumstances see that the duty on pig iron is sufficient, and endeavor to show the rest of the people in the country that they are helping themselves by helping Pennsylvania. Colorado has no right to create a diversion by anything that will help one of its own industries. That is the exclusive and sole right of Pennsylvania, the home of Quay and Cameron.

School Children Horribly Burned

LONDON, January 2.—Further particulars received to day from Wortley, near Leeds, show that the terrible scenes reported at the school fete yesterday were not exaggerated, though the cause of the disaster was not the falling of a string of Chinese lanterns as at first supposed.

The school referred to was a charity bazar held under the auspices of the Parish of Wortley. The building used for the fete was the church [illegible] adjoining the Wortley Episcopal church. Part of the programme of the bazar attraction was a series of tableaux vivants in which a number of the young girls and boys took part. For this display a small stage was erected in the school room and at the right of the stage and opening upon it was a room used as a dressing room or green room by the children.

Inside this dressing room, just before the disaster, a crowd of joyous children were gathered, all the girls of the party being in light gauzy attire and many of them covered in addition with cotton used to represent snow. In addition several of the children carried dancing on sticks above their heads lighted Chinese lanterns. The tableaux vivant then preparing was intended to symbolize the winter frolics of the mummers in days gone by.

Suddenly shrieks of terror issued from the little dressing room and all were horror-stricken to see a number of children rush upon the stage with their costumes on fire. The gentlemen promptly seized the burning children, threw them upon the stage and smothered the flames.

Up to the present there are four deaths recorded as the result of the disaster and several more of the injured children are not expected to recover.

An investigation into the cause of the disaster shows that while the children were gathered in the dressing room preparatory to making [illegible] the stage one of the little [illegible] was playing with a lighted lamp [illegible] dentally set fire [illegible] tered a cry of terror [illegible] the flames with her hands [illegible] towards the door [illegible] Her cries and the sight [illegible] caused a panic among the [illegible] dren who [illegible] mentioned. The result was that a [illegible] of children were crushed [illegible] child whose clothes were already in flames, and thereby ignited the clothing of twenty or thirty other children.

Anecdotes of General Terry

New York Tribune

The late General Alfred H. Terry was more than six feet tall [illegible] hair and blue eyes. His [illegible] pression was quiet and gentle. He was a scholar in his tastes [illegible] his intellectual [illegible] brave [illegible] He had many [illegible] ary tastes in common [illegible] had a select library [illegible] to which away [illegible] Every evening he [illegible] smoked until far into the night. There were royal times and General Terry's friendship is something that [illegible] ways prize. Another [illegible] den. It was just after he [illegible] Richmond, and General Terry was in command of the city. A committee of Hartford gentlemen were visiting the capital of the defunct confederacy, and passed an evening at headquarters, which were in the [illegible] Jeff Davis house. After the evening had been well spent, a party [illegible] half a dozen who knew the general intimately retired to one of the upper rooms and General Terry [illegible] the door was closed and [illegible] off his collar and in a [illegible] of freedom exclaimed: "There [illegible] Terry [illegible] charge of this rebel city [illegible] I'm among friends. I'm going to have some fun." And he did, said the man who related the story. He sang songs and danced and cut up like a boy just out of school. He seemed to enjoy the relief afforded by a respite from the struggle in the field and the [illegible] task in his hands, but when he was a soldier he was a soldier all over.

[illegible] BUTLER'S MEMOIRS.

It Seems Likely That They Will Be Published Soon.

[illegible] Butler [illegible] Davis should be nominated [illegible] But [illegible] of how he [illegible] from Washington [illegible] Annapolis [illegible] friends.

If he [illegible] by the use of a single word [illegible] to be a [illegible] present [illegible] was he who [illegible] be an honorable [illegible] the treatment of runaways [illegible] contrabands of war [illegible] contraband came afterward [illegible] use in describing the class.

If he tells [illegible] offer of the vice presidency [illegible] to him at Mr. Lincoln's request in the summer of '64, and declared it [illegible] as he narrated the story to a group of friends at a little dinner in Boston some years ago he will tell a story both interesting and a most valuable contribution to history. He has already written a very brief account of this scene [illegible] Had he accepted that proposition he would have been nominated [illegible] instead of Andrew Johnson [illegible] have become president—[illegible] would have been of vast consequence to the country.

Gen Butler has been in some doubt as to whether he should tell some of the inside history of the great impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, of which he was one of the managers. If he decides in the affirmative, he [illegible] a very important chapter will be added to the history of that sensational event.

[illegible] Massachusetts, when he was [illegible] he personally conducted [illegible] remarkable adventures, and [illegible] L. J. Edwards.

Earthquake in Indiana

ELWOOD, Ind, January 3.—Two shocks of earthquake were felt here this afternoon. The first lasted [illegible] seconds, occurred at 4:30 p. m. [illegible] second followed [illegible] The oscillations were [illegible] No damage was done.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas Thomas [illegible] of the county of [illegible] and state of Colorado, did on the [illegible] day of [illegible] A. D. 1889, by his certain deed of trust [illegible] duly recorded in [illegible] county clerk and recorder [illegible] convey to the undersigned W. H. McIntyre [illegible] as trustee [illegible] acting county clerk of said El Paso county, Colorado, as his successor in trust [illegible] real estate situated in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado [illegible] All that part of [illegible] twenty [illegible] Beginning at the [illegible] northeast [illegible] twenty-one and twenty-two [illegible] Whereas the [illegible] trust provides that [illegible] payment of said sum [illegible] or any part thereof [illegible] thereon [illegible]

[illegible] for the purpose of paying [illegible] and interest thereon together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

W. H. McINTYRE, Trustee.

F. W. H[illegible], county clerk El Paso county, Colorado, successor in trust.

Colorado Springs, Colo. January 2d, 1891. a-4-1m

SPECIAL SALE!

GIBSON & PAGE.

We will for thirty days make SPECIAL prices on all DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS and UNDERWEAR. Don't miss this sale; secure a Dress Pattern or Cloak at Manufacturer's Cost. Great drive in [illegible] Goods and Notions of all kinds. [illegible] Blankets and Comforts very cheap. [illegible] North Tejon Street.

GIBSON & PAGE.

Removal AND Christmas Sale

OF

FURNITURE!

Beginning December 19th I will offer my ENTIRE STOCK for Cash at Prices lower than firstclass Goods have ever been offered in the state.

A Car of Christmas Novelties Just Unloaded

Consisting of the latest things in Wakefield & Heywood's reed chairs, rockers, fancy tables, work stands, foot rests, wood baskets, music racks, etc., also a beautiful line of Parlor desks. The general line is large and complete, consisting of

Chamber Suites from $13.00 Upwards, Parlor Suites in Plush as Low as $20.00

Dining room furniture in all styles and prices, folding beds from $13.00 to $75.00, blankets, comforts and pillows at reduced prices. Toilet sets, dishes, glassware and lamps at about half price. At 117 Pike's Peak avenue will be found a store room 25x125 containing bargains in furniture, stoves, tinware, hollow ware and general house furnishing, with shop in rear where we manufacture anything to order, from the cheapest foot rest to the finest pieces of art furniture known to the trade. Present quarters being entirely too small for the growing business I have leased for a term of years three floors 50x125 in the Midland block, getting possession February 6th. Till then these special prices apply. I mean just what I advertise and you can not afford to buy an article in the line for Christmas or general house furnishing till you look my stock over and get prices. Don't forget that I keep a well selected stock of mantels, tile and grates and special prices will also be given on these.

Come early and select while stock is complete at 22 Pike's Peak Avenue.

RESPECTFULLY

JOHN LENNOX.

[illegible]

We are just completing a new cottage on West Fountain street. It has three rooms, two closets, a single porch, two shingled gables, is sheeted, sided, plastered with three coats, and painted, including the roof, one room finished in plaster and oil, is fenced and will have hydrant water and good [illegible]. The price is only $1200. The terms are $100 cash and $20 per month, and it is a rare bargain for any one who desires to buy a home with the money that would otherwise be paid out for rent.

In the Rock Island Addition on car line we have a fine house of five rooms that has all manner of conveniences, full lot, that we offer on monthly payments of $30, which is just what such a house would rent for in the central part of the city.

On Saguache we have two lots left at $850 each which we will sell on monthly payments of $15. These are the cheapest lots left on the main plateau of the city and the price will be advanced on January 15th.

We have two fine lots on Tejon, just below Cimarron, that are offered for $3000 each, one-seventh and [illegible] In three years these lots will be business property.

On Washington avenue surrounded by good houses we have nice lots that we will sell on monthly payments of $25.

We have a house of 12 rooms [illegible] feet of ground, barn, trees, etc. that we will [illegible] cottages.

Whenever you have any real estate business to do come and see us.

No. 28 SOUTH TEJON ST.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

First National Bank,

OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

AS MADE TO THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY DECEMBER 19 1890.

RESOURCES			LIABILITIES	
Loans and discounts		$[illegible] 416 84	[illegible]	$100 000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		25 000 00	[illegible]	120 007 93
Premium on U. S. bonds		5 000 00	[illegible]	21 800 00
Real estate, furniture and fixtures		17 310 [illegible]	Due to banks and bankers	585 325 00
Expenses and taxes paid		[illegible] 01		
Due from treasurer U. S., 5 per cent fund		1 12[illegible] 00		
Bonds and warrants		[illegible]		
Due from banks	83 [illegible] 80			
Cash	00 [illegible] 18	[illegible] 98		
Total		$[illegible]	Total	$8[illegible] 232 93

STATE OF COLORADO, COUNTY OF EL PASO. } ss.

I, J. A. HAYES, [illegible] of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true [illegible]

J. A. HAYES, Cashier.

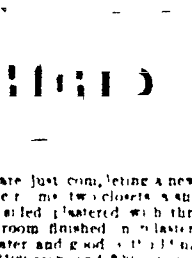
Subscribed and sworn to before me this [illegible] day of [illegible] 1891.

[illegible]

CORRECT—Attest:

[illegible] CHAS. [illegible] Directors.

DO YOU KNOW WHAT AILS YOU?



[illegible] Do you know [illegible] because [illegible] You have Consumption! [illegible]

DR. ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY.

[illegible]

F. E. ROBINSON, Wholesale and Retail Agent.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas by a certain deed of trust made the 18th day of October 1887 and duly recorded in the office of the recorder of El Paso county, Colorado, on the 18th day of October 1887, in book 86, page 31, Lillie M. Lorberg duly conveyed to the undersigned Henry L. B. Wills of said El Paso county, as trustee, and in case of his failure from any reason to act as said trustee, then to the acting clerk of El Paso county as the successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in El Paso county and state of Colorado, to-wit: Lot numbered two (2) in block numbered two (2) in West Bluff addition to the city of Colorado Springs, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to Washington Pastorius or the legal holder of the hereinafter named note of a certain promissory note bearing even date with the trust deed before named, for the principal sum of eight hundred dollars ($800), payable in three years with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable quarterly; and whereas said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of said sum of money or any part thereof or the interest thereon, according to the terms of said note, then and in that case the said trustee, or in case from any reason of his failure to act, then the said successor in trust, shall sell the said real estate for the purpose of paying the principal and interest of said note and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust; and whereas the time of payment of a portion of the principal has passed and default has been made in the payment of the same, now therefore, at request of the legal holder of said promissory note, and in and by virtue of the authority in us vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, the said Henry LeB. Wills, or in case of my failure from any reason to execute said trust, then the undersigned F. W. Howbert, being the acting clerk of El Paso county, the successor in trust, will on Thursday, January 22d, 1891, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the county clerk's office in the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, sell the above described property and the improvements situated thereon at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand for the purpose of paying the unpaid balance of said promissory note and the interest thereon together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

HENRY LEB. WILLS, Trustee.

F. W. HOWBERT, Acting County Clerk El Paso County, Successor in Trust. m-21-1m

Colorado Springs, December 20th, 1890.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a certain writ of execution issued out of the clerk's office of the county court of El Paso county and state of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of three hundred thirty-four and [illegible] dollars and [illegible] costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against Fred C. Greathead in favor of J. B. Wheeler & Co. out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said Fred C. Greathead, I have levied on the following property, to-wit: [illegible] kegs of nails, 13 stoves, 1 lot of tin pans and pails of various kinds, 1 lot of [illegible], 1 lot of screws, 1 lot of cartridges, 1 lot of files, 1 lot of locks, 1 lot of hinges, 1 lot of pocket knives, 1 lot of carriage bolts, 1 lot of auger bits, 1 lot of tinner's tools, 1 lot of knives and forks, 1 lot of spoons, 24 pairs skates, 1 pair Howe platform scales, 1 lot of shelving, shelving and other fixtures, and a large number of other articles commonly kept in a stock of hardware, etc. [illegible] county, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale at public auction all the right, title and interest of the above named Fred C. Greathead in and to the above described property on Monday, the 12th day of January, 1891, at [illegible] o'clock a. m. at the store room lately occupied by Fred C. Greathead in Colorado City, El Paso county, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 27th day of December, A. D. 1890.

LEONARD JACKSON,
Sheriff of El Paso County.

Date of first publication, December 28, 1890.

NOTICE

The stockholders of The Bank Building Association are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the Association of Colorado Springs will be held at the office of J. J. Hagerman in Colorado Springs on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1891, at ten o'clock a. m.

HENRY C. LOWE, Secretary. m-4-d

6 PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE

By resolution of the Board of Directors of the Colorado Springs Co. [illegible] the [illegible] sell the remainder of its bonds now remaining in its Treasury, [illegible] purpose of [illegible] system and [illegible]

Same can be had on application to the First National Bank of Colorado Springs or at the office of the Company, No. 12 N. Tejon Street, Colorado Springs, Colo. m-30-d-1

Dwinell & Terrill

Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.

FOR SALE:

[illegible] Tejon St., near North Park [illegible]

Full lot and [illegible] roomed house on Pike's Peak Avenue [illegible]

[illegible] Pike's Peak Avenue [illegible]

[illegible] near North Park [illegible]

[illegible]

Bank Building, Room 11.

TELEPHONE NO. 105

Henry LeB Wills

REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE

Notary Public

AND

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

For Pennsylvania and Missouri [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN

On Approved Real Estate Security [illegible]

FOR RENT—FURNISHED.

[illegible]

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED.

Residence of 12 rooms and all modern conveniences [illegible] 15

Bijou St. new brick house of twelve rooms, with all modern conveniences [illegible]

[illegible] residence of 15 rooms with all modern conveniences [illegible]

New house, corner of Dale Street and Nevada Avenue, 9 rooms, bath, furnace, and all conveniences

229 N. Tejon St. 9 rooms, bath and furnace

Dale St., near Nevada Avenue, [illegible] rooms, bath and electric lights, entirely new

1019 N. Wahsatch [illegible] rooms, bath and all conveniences

425 N. Tejon [illegible] rooms

[illegible] Vermijo [illegible] rooms

130 North Tejon street, [illegible] rooms, stable

[illegible] Bijou [illegible] rooms

330 N. Nevada Avenue [illegible] rooms

[illegible] N. Wahsatch [illegible] rooms

[illegible] E. St Vrain [illegible] rooms

West Huerfano St., stores or dwellings

[illegible]

Lot 25x[illegible] on Huerfano st. [illegible] to lease at [illegible]

[illegible] S. Weber [illegible] rooms

Large store in Roswell

Three rooms on second floor Pike's Peak Avenue

Stable near Tejon Street

[illegible] roomed house in Roswell

Offices in Robertson Block, Tejon St

Offices in the Strettell Block on Pike's Peak Avenue

FOR SALE SPECIAL

Very complete new brick residence, facing south on Dale Street. Easy terms can be made.

A residence on corner lot on North Weber Street, in the best repair and centrally located. Will be sold at a bargain.

One of the finest residences on Cascade, thoroughly furnished and complete in every respect.

Residence lot fronting on the College reservation.

Three lots in the West Bluff Addition at $750 each, a lower figure than anything can be purchased in the vicinity.

"BROADMOOR."

FOR SALE

I have a long list of properties, improved and otherwise, which I should be pleased to show parties desiring to purchase who may favor me with a call.

HENRY LeB. WILLS,

No. 19 N. Tejon St., Colo. Springs.

TELEPHONE 44. b-19-tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Cards under this head state profession and address. Any other matter will be charged at our Card Rates.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

WILLIAM HARRISON

Office up stairs in the second building south of the County Court house. e-27-tf

LUNT, ARMIT & PHELPS

Bank Building, Rooms 26 to 33, Colorado Springs, Colo. 1-21 tf

DENTISTS.

DR. W. FOWLER

Rooms in Prewitt block, Tejon St., opposite Giddings Bros. & Kent's. [illegible]

DR. HENRY B. HAYDEN,

Office—Rooms 33, 34 and 35, Hagerman block. Residence 20 Cheyenne Avenue. Sittings for examination of the mouth and teeth given without charge. m20tf

ARCHITECT AND BUILDER

H. D. JOHNSON,

Office at No. 16 N. Tejon Street. e1-f

W. F. DOUGLAS

Architect, 30 N. Nevada Avenue. e-15-1

CIVIL ENGINEER.

J. S. LUCKRAFT,

Civil engineer. Strettel Block. g-10-tf

DRESSMAKERS.

MRS. C. F. BRYANT

Fashionable Dressmaker. 52 N. Tejon St. e-11 tf

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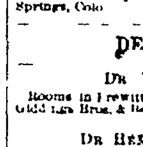
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AT THE OFFICE OF D. H. BEAN, 14 N. TEJON ST.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Bartholdi Tells What the Chicago Exhibition Should Be.

It Should Show What Four Centuries have Made Us.

He Approves the Location that has been Selected.

PARIS, December 20.—A short while hence the United States will celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, and I am asked to say what sort of an exhibition the American people should inaugurate to commemorate that eventful date.

I am decidedly of opinion that although the exhibition should be international in character, considerable prominence should be given to the national side of the show. America, which geologists believe to be the oldest portion of the globe we inhabit, is the youngest, or one of the youngest, of discovered continents, and the advent of the United States among civilized nations imposes special attention. The year 1893 will be a memorable event in her history, and the exhibition should be planned not to show the world at Chicago what her elders have already attempted elsewhere, but what four centuries have done to make the United States greater to day than most of the oldest countries on earth. The moment has come for summing up 400 years of time, wherein the United States has reached such a stage of prosperity that it commands the respect and admiration of the world.

While cordially inviting the whole world to contribute its usual exhibits the Chicago fair should strive to be as perfectly representative of the country and the anniversary it commemorates. It is the United States as a nation and the whole American continent that should be placed on exhibition. The main object to be kept in view, I take it, should be to set forth the development of the resources of the country in order ultimately to enlist the investment of foreign capital and to add to the population a wealthier class of emigration from abroad. It should be, in fact, the most majestically symbolic "American display" that the nation or the world has ever witnessed, and that is why congress has done well to locate the show at an interior point.

A GOOD WORD FOR CHICAGO.

From that point of view no better city than Chicago could have been selected. The largest in area, the second in population reached by rail from every point, situated on one of the finest lakes in the world, with the grandest hotels and buildings, the handsomest boulevards and parks it is the city par excellence for such a pageant.

Then again, Chicago is a typical American centre. The thought of holding a fourth anniversary in a city of a million inhabitants only half a century old is in itself an inspiration. It has, moreover, plenty of room. There must be more open space at any future exhibition of any magnitude, if it is to be enjoyed by the great mass of the public and if it is to pay. And, as money makes the mare go, there is no fear of a collapse at Chicago. Paris pledged $8,000,000 to guarantee the success of her exposition last year, and Chicago has already secured £11,000,000. They have pluck, money and brains in the Prairie City, and the success of the enterprise need not be questioned for a moment.

After a "battle of sites" no less acute than the one we had in Paris before the first stone was laid, a site has at last been selected, not outside the city, for that would be altogether too distant as the place for the necessary buildings of the exhibition. The selection, so far as I can remember, is an excellent one. There is ample room, and the spot is easily accessible from all parts of the city. So far as the site is concerned, nothing could be better, and the only wonder is that it was not chosen at the outset.

INTEREST IN FRANCE.

But the selection of a site is only a very small part of what remains to be done. The interest in this great enterprise is pronounced, and the action of the commissioners is closely watched, even on this side of the Atlantic. Progress will now no doubt be much more rapid, and actual work must at once set in. I am told that the various agents and committees having in charge the the task of enlisting interest and securing exhibits at home and from foreign countries report pleasing success, and these initiatory steps will soon crystalize into actual results which may be chronicled as definite facts.

The exhibition, as I say, should be thoroughly representative of the whole American continent and a veritable epitome of the republic. This is the more imperative that the United States has never been adequately represented at the great European exhibitions, and Americans can now be given an opportunity to show the people of the world what they can do, especially in the field of manufacture, agriculture and the sciences, and thus prove once more to all men that the United States are indeed the Great Republic.

Chicago has accepted an enormous responsibility. The American nation and foreign countries expect that the World's fair in that city shall not be second in interest to the Paris exposition, and to fulfill this expectation she must make it beautiful. This æsthetic feature I, as an artist, would especially insist upon. The general character of the show should be rendered evident rather by the manner in which objects are presented and brought into play than by their accumulation. I am apprehensive, in the rapidity with which the buildings are to be run up, that their decorative character may fall short of the wonder of their construction.

DECORATIVE POSSIBILITIES.

At Philadelphia during the Centennial exhibition of 1876 I noticed that some of the side buildings were much more interesting than the main building. Now, as Chicago will no doubt improve the occasion which is thus offered her by constructing something intended to remain after the World's fair has passed away, I should like to see an edifice rise from the ground which, while constructively perfect as it is sure to be, will be truly grand in design and a credit to the country as regards international ordination and external adornment.

The educational effect of a structure of this kind can hardly be overestimated. The American surpasses the European in general mechanism, but the sense of beauty has not yet been sufficiently cultivated in the national mind. Not that the artistic sense is by any means wanting in the United States, but it is carelessly sacrificed to considerations which are wrongly held to be of more immediate concern. If, as I trust it may, the the management is led to right reflection on this important subject, the United States may furnish to the world a more meritorious proof of her genius than she has ever before done, even in the face of her unexampled social and industrial development.

I think that the fact of loving art and seeking to encourage its taste in those employed develops their artistic faculties, and there are plenty of skillful hands in America capable of great things if properly stimulated.

AMERICA'S ROMANTIC HISTORY.

As the fair will be a celebration of the discovery of America, artists should be commissioned to make emblematic use of the richly romantic records of the three Americas in their elaboration of decorative designs. They would soon discover undreamed of riches—a wealth of absolutely fresh material awaiting the vitalizing touch of art.

Nor should the claims of men more mythical or less prominent than Columbus, but no less heroic in the history of the discovery of America, be altogether disregarded in the apotheosis of the great Genoese navigator. A section dedicated to the Norsemen and the early voyagers, as well as those travelers who explored its inland solitudes, the bold pioneers like Lasalle who discovered the mouths of the Mississippi, might advantageously be introduced. This would in no way detract from the renown of Christopher and his brave crew. The Chinese are also credited with having reached the shores of America at a remote period.

The claims of Columbus, however, rank pre eminent, and a special museum, including every object of interest, either in the original or fac-similes, must, of course, take precedence of the rest. The house where he was born, the books, papers, portraits, letters, furniture, arms and costumes relating to the great captain and his family, the very chains with which he was loaded by Bobadilla in the old Moorish tower at Santo Domingo, will prove intensely attractive to Americans and foreigners alike. Lake Michigan might obviously be utilized to float a caravel modeled after the one which brought Columbus on his voyage to America.

ANCIENT AND COLONIAL HISTORY.

The antique civilization of the South American republics, with their temples, palaces, tombs and habitations, all the prehistoric relics of Peru, Yucatan and Central America, offered no end of motives for decorative purposes, and the grounds might be embellished with monuments copied from the ruins still extant in Nicaragua and Mexico.

The history of old colonial days, from the time of the Conquest until the revolutionary period, is brimful of additional interest to every one who may visit the fair and should tax the energies of the management to the utmost. Nothing better calculated to enlist the sympathy of foreigners or quicken the pulse of the rising generation in America could well be found than these mementos of the nation's early annals, rendered doubly dear by age and present associations. The museums, as well as the many private collections throughout the country, might be placed under contribution to make this portion of the show as complete as it deserves to be.

As regards the more modern features of the fair, instead of a mere huge bazaar heaped with the miscellaneous contemporary productions of all the countries, I would have it to be a high illustration of the historic progress of civilization as shown in the application of arts and science to the pursuits of peace. Collective industries from cities and towns rather than a multitude of individual exhibits would be far preferable and these as often as possible presented in picturesque and active form.

STATE REPRESENTATION.

And in this connection I think the management should carefully guard against giving more prominence to one section of the country than to another. Each state or territory should be fully represented and as often as possible by what I might call "living pictures." For instance, Chicago, the bustling metropolis of the west, might be more typically represented perhaps by a stupendous grain elevator, with its overseer and working hands ever ready during exhibition hours to offer demonstrative evidence of the manner in which grain is manipulated in such a building. Maine might be made fairly to figure by a tastefully constructed log house, showing in the rough the different kinds of timber felled in her extensive forests. Virginia might be pictured by a southern tobacco factory. Texas by her cowboys, California by a ball scooped out of one of her giant trees, etc.

The United States differ from most countries in possessing considerable cities very widely discriminated by climate, latitude and other conditions. Each of these great centres might select some special feature of its industrial or agricultural wealth, or several of them, having a feature in common, might club together in order to exemplify by a living picture either the produce or the manufacture giving local color to their section of the country.

A LOT OF SUGGESTIONS.

What, for example, would be more interesting than different samples of the vine, with the fruit on the stalk, brought together in the same hot house from the various centres where that plant is grown in Ohio, Indiana and California? An Indian village on the Indian Territory, a mammoth toboggan, a house wherein everything is worked by electricity, from the opening of the door to the cooking of a dinner, a glass tunnel under Lake Michigan, these and a hundred more are so many side pictures that could not fail to add picturesqueness to an exhibition which, while intended to be international, should include as many national features as possible.

The history of human habitation at the Paris exhibition of 1889 was a good idea which might be adopted in a modified form at the Chicago fair. Why not construct a series of habitations illustrative of the rise and development of a large town in the United States? First comes the trapper, then the pioneer, then the railway, then the whiskey booth, the log house, the cottage, the school, the church; and the use to which the various materials employed by man have been put since the discovery of America—the rough wooden shanty, the old houses built of board in the Grecian style, the timber work as used in the first bridges, then the brick, stone, iron and marble materials of more recent times, in fact, a regular show of constructions arranged chronologically, with the powerful means and implements employed by master builders of the period in works of magnitude, such as those used in the transport of houses, etc., might be fully illustrated in this connection.

Many a visitor from this side of the Atlantic would like to see petroleum pumped through long tubes, as is done at the springs, or witness the process by which gold is separated from the ore, and instead of viewing a steam plough or a threshing machine in some lone corner, would much prefer to see the machine at work in the open on some broad field specially set apart for the purpose, and life in fact imparted to as many dull instruments of the same class as the extent of the grounds will permit.

IN FINE ARTS.

It is to be hoped that the fine art section will be worthily representative of what America can do in that direction. This is usually the weakest point in any American display, not from any lack of talent, but because art is looked upon more as an object of luxury than of usefulness in everyday life. Independently of the contributions of American painters and sculptors showing the progress made in that line by the United States during the past few years, decorative art, which has made great strides of late, must be associated with such a show, as, for instance, the models made for industrial ornamental purposes, colored glass windows, drawings, etc.

The highest talent America possesses should be pressed into service, not only to design the best arrangements or to construct the largest buildings, but to put into execution what was only the dream of the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia. To the United States the world's fair, by bringing together her people, so that each section shall know all the others, will be invaluable in this way the feeling of jealousy between different states will be transmuted into simple rivalry of efforts collectively conducing to the greater glory of the American republic.

SHOULD BE OPEN IN THE EVENING.

Of course the park will be ornamentally laid out with shrubs and flowers, but it might be improved by architectural pieces statues and waterworks, which would lend animation to the scene. A grand subject of this kind might be erected in the central portion of the grounds. As the midsummer heat may be too great for some to visit the place in the day time the fair should also remain open after dark. Experience has shown that brightly illuminated gardens and buildings commended far larger patronage from the public than the more sober hours of daylight. To Americans, too, this class of evening fetes would be something new, and novelty always attracts as nothing else can do.

The United States can with especial propriety call together the nations already represented on her soil by millions of emigrants from all parts of the globe. Nowhere can a concourse of this kind take place more naturally than among a people so strikingly cosmopolitan in origin. "All the world and his wife" may be said to have hopped to redeem the broad surface of the American continent, and on inviting a visit from their neighbors and the outside nations all may well go to see by what methods and appliance—industrial, educational and political—that unique achievement has been accomplished.

The world's fair at Chicago will be a further proof of the greatness of the republic, of the colossal industry of America, of the esteem in and consideration of its trade. Protection has done much recently to bring the country into disfavor. The Chicago exhibition will do far more to restore its prestige and to give it greater prominence in art, industry and science. From every part of the world the direction of travel will converge toward Chicago. Therefore the harvest must be plentiful, for with the visitors will come millions of dollars that will remain behind after their original owners are departed and forgotten.

France cannot do otherwise than take a leading part in the rally in Chicago. America it will be remembered, was the only great country that participated officially in our Paris exhibition. Hence the hearty co operation of republican France both official and private, will be warmly granted to the Columbus quadricentennial of 1893.

BARTHOLDI.

The Kickapoo Position.

ST. LOUIS January 2.—Advices from the Indian territory say that, though the efforts of the United States commission which visited the Kickapoos to negotiate for the purchase of their lands were not successful, they were not entirely barren of good results. Yesterday the chief of the tribe, Chipuon Ko Oh Ko, gave the attitude of the tribe on the allotment question. Recently an offer of a little money and more ponies has turned the tide in favor of the allotment, as it would place them on equal footing with the Sac and Fox tribes. The proposition they will accept will give to each head of a family 160 acres of land, to the wife eighty and to the minor forty, the real due land sold at $1.25 an acre and the proceeds placed to their credit, with which they desire to build a school house and stock their farms. The chief is in hopes that the negotiations will be closed on that basis, and that congress will ratify the agreement.

HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

The New Course of Preparatory High School Study.

At the meeting of the Colorado state teachers held in the holiday season of 1889, a committee was appointed to formulate a college preparatory course of study. At the recent meeting held in Denver this committee presented their report which with one slight amendment was accepted by the association. The advantages of such action involving the uniformity of the courses of the high schools of this state, and the recognition by the colleges of that course as an adequate preparation, were outlined by the committee to be (1) The uniformity of the work of the entire state at a higher standard than before; (2) the aid to school men in securing high grade courses of study, qualified teachers, and adequate scientific and other equipment; 3) the bringing into line the educational work of Colorado; (4) the inducing of a larger proportion of pupils completing the high school course, and going forward to receive the benefits of still higher education. As the committee well says, the primary, the grammar and the high schools, the college and the university should be integral parts of our common system. A uniform preparatory course will make it possible for the pupil to pass, with economy of time and work, from the high school to the college and university, just as before he passed, by direct advancement, from the lower grade department to the high school.

The work of the committee was not an easy task. No course could have been proposed that would have met the individual views and the immediate approval of all the school men of the state. The course as recommended was prepared after extended correspondence and consultation with typical school men of this and other states. If unaccompanied by other studies the work can be covered in three years, but if, as is the case in most high schools, the course is extended throughout four years, there will still be adequate time for supplemental studies peculiar to the composition of different schools. It will be noticed that the course of study prescribes only a minimum limit, and in many cases this will doubtless be exceeded.

The committee consisted of Fred Dick, state superintendent of public instruction, Isaac C. Dennett, of the University of Colorado; President Wm. F. Slocum, of Colorado college; Ella A. Howe, of the University of Denver; James H. Baker, of the Denver High school, and P. W. Search, of the Pueblo Public school.

The report presented by them was amended to include one-half year of physics, and as adopted by the convention is as follows:

CLASSICAL COURSE OF STUDY.

Mathematics—Algebra through quadratics; Wentworth's school, Wells academic, or Olney's complete. Plane geometry, Wentworth's or equivalent.

Latin—Latin lessons with grammar; four books of Cæsar's Commentaries, six book of Virgil's Æneid; six orations of Cicero; prose composition.

Greek—Greek grammar; four books of Xenophon's Anabasis; three books of Homer's Iliad; prose composition.

History—Greece and Rome.

English—As recommended by the New England association of Colleges.

Physics—One-half year.

SCIENTIFIC COURSE OF STUDY.

Mathematics—Algebra through quadratics; Wentworth's school, Wells' academic or Olney's complete. Plane and solid geometry; Wentworth or equivalent.

Latin—Latin lessons with grammar; four books of Cæsar's commentaries, six books of Virgil's Æneid, six orations of Cicero, prose composition.

Science—Physics, the equivalent of Avery's or Gage's text book, with experimental laboratory work. Chemistry, the equivalent of Shepard's abridged, Remsen's or Williams', with experimental laboratory work. Botany, the equivalent of Gray's How Plants Grow, with ten specimens; or geology, (optional instead of botany,) the equivalent of Dana's Geological Story Briefly Told, with field work, or of Scholars' First Book, with field work.

History—Ancient and modern.

English—Brief history of English literature; close study of some authors as required in classical courses; rhetoric.

In some respects however this was not thought to be quite satisfactory and especially so in the scientific course, and the committee was continued for another year with the addition of Dr. Primer, professor of modern languages in Colorado college, Mr. Cajori, professor of physics in the same institution, and Mr. Charles Palmer, professor of chemistry in the state university.

"Bohemian Girl" as an Opera.

"Bohemian Girl" is one of the most remarkable operas ever created, in the sense of its endurance and popularity. There is but one other opera that approaches it in popularity, and that one is not so frequently heard, because not so instantly demanded by the public. Everywhere "Bohemian Girl" stands first. Why? Because of its sweet and tuneful gems, its melodies that now as the waters flow. As long as there are human voices to sing, so long will the stirring "Soldier's Life," the plaintive "I Dream't I Dwelt in Marble Halls," the tender "When You'll Remember Me," and the spirited "Fair Land of Poland," the touching "Heart Bowed Down," and the regretful "Oh Bliss That Is Past," be sung and re sung. They are all household songs, ever will be. They are the soul of melody. They are *songs*, and songs that the people love. Then the choruses of this grand old opera are so bright and inspiring, the Gipsy chorus "Happy and Light," and the "Gay Life" parade and illumine the opera from first to last. It is its music that gives to "Bohemian Girl" its hold on the people the world over, not its [illegible], for in them the opera is rather [illegible]. However, in the Abbott [illegible] season the [illegible] and situations [illegible] the most of. For a Abbott will [illegible] this opera [illegible] Tuesday night at the opera [illegible] is with the [illegible]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

A FINE BUSINESS.

The De La Vergne Furniture Company's Establishment.

One of the Big Business Houses of Colorado Springs.

What a Visit to the Establishment Will Show.

One of the newer business enterprises of Colorado Springs and at the same time one of the most extensive and substantial and worthy of special mention is that of the De La Vergne Furniture company

A few days ago a reporter for the GAZETTE under the courteous guidance of a member of this big firm made a tour of inspection of the company's store rooms and was shown a stock of furniture almost bewildering in its extent and variety

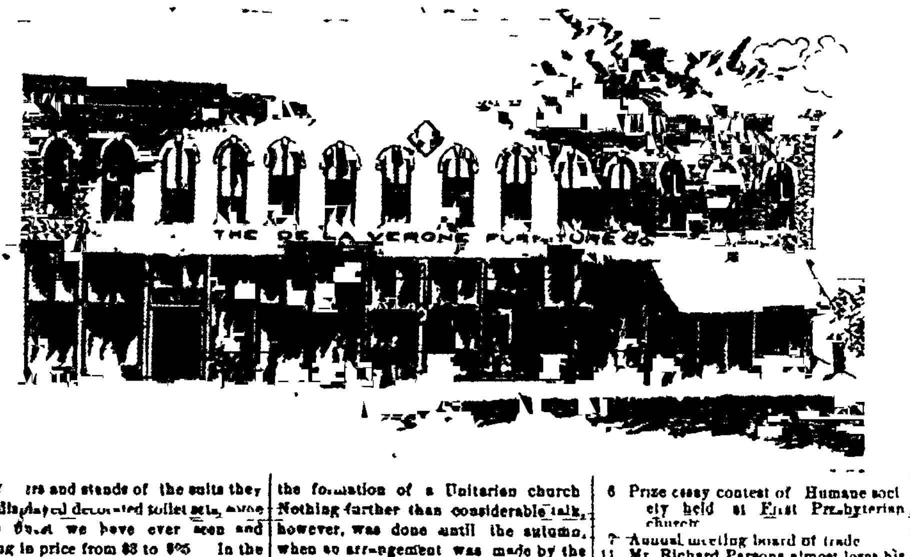
A start was made at the old stand No 129 South Tejon street which is occupied with cook and heating stoves, kitchen furniture and second hand goods From here we go into No 127 which is fitted up for a crockery department, in addition to which they have here displayed lamps and queensware, and dining tables and office desks Through a large opening we go into No 125, where occupying the center of the room is displayed the finest line of fancy tables ever shown in the west. Along the wall they have a splendid line of sideboards of thirty five different designs and folding beds in all varieties The art display in this room is certainly a grand one For novelties is shown a fine line of fancy baskets, easels bamboo goods, book shelves, pictures and bric a brac

To the rear of the store is a stairway leading to the balcony which we ascend and are shown as fine a line of ladies desks as was ever displayed in a furniture store On to the second floor we go, and as we reach the top our eyes are greeted by a magnificent line of bedroom suits, of forty different designs, from the cheapest to those selling at $250 On the dr[...]rs and stands of the suits they have displayed decorated toilet sets, some of the finest we have ever seen and ranging in price from $8 to $95 In the center of the room they have their display of dining room and bedroom chairs, from a common cane chair to the finest leather dining chair Through an opening we go into the hall and here we find a line of chiffoniers, ranging in price from $10 to $45 At the rear of this room we go into the wardrobe department, where they have displayed a line of twelve different designs On through to the bedding department, where the spring mattresses pillows and cheap beds are displayed, out into the hall and into the drapery department, where everything in the drapery line is found From here we go the rocker department, where we find cane seat rockers in room 1, and in rooms 2 and 3 are shown plush rockers in over 100 different designs. On through the hall we go, and still more rockers this time rattan goods. We then start through the parlor suit department, in the front room of which they have suits from $30 to $35, and in the next room the prices of suits range from $60 to $100 We continue on in this department, and are shown the room in which are kept the finest goods and find here displayed the most elegant line ever offered to the public of this community and ranging in price from $100 to $300 From here we go on to the lounge department, where they have displayed over 30 different designs Then to the desk department where we find a line of cylinder and other desks in more than fifty designs These continue along the hall until the carpet department is reached Here we are compelled to express our surprise we thought we had seen about all of the store But we are shown an immense stock of carpets and then our journey is continued into the hall-tree department, where everything in the hat rack department can be found We then descend the stairway into the store and as we go we see ourselves reflected in a line of mirrors beautiful in design and of various prices

In the display window of the store we are shown one of the neatest and prettiest conceits in the window decoration to be found anywhere The representation is of a winter scene The air is filled with the descending flakes and the interior of the brick house shown is artistically arranged as a drawing room presided over by the now famous doll very prettily dressed The attraction has been enjoyed by hundreds of people and must really be seen to be appreciated

About a year ago the gentlemen composing the De La Vergne Furniture company bought out the second hand store at No. 129 South Tejon street, but their trade soon became so large that they saw there was an opening for a first class furniture store Accordingly they rented No 125 and put in a fine line of furniture which was opened on December 20th, 1889 While occupying Nos 125 and 129 the trade so enlarged that they were obliged to clear the second floor of No 125, which they converted into a show room, The growth of trade soon rendered even so much room insufficient and the firm secured No 127 the front of which was fitted up as a display window But still the trade kept on growing and increasing, so they secured the entire second floor of the Park block which combined with the already large frontage they had on the first floor made it the largest business house in the city

The company has in addition a large warehouse built adjoining a spur of the Santa Fe tracks, where they have their goods always bought in car load lots switched up to the door and unloaded This is a saving of considerable expense and time from which the purchasing public reap a not inconsiderable benefit As one of the gentlemen of the firm remarked We scheme to save money for the public And certainly the success which has met the company's efforts to maintain a first class furniture store in Colorado Springs indicates that the public is convinced of the truth of the declaration quoted



THE UNITY SOCIETY

A Good Work Being Accomplished by Rev Mr Mellen

That there has been from the beginning of our city a considerable number of liberal people here is well known An attempt was made some years ago to gather them into a congregation which though promising for a time did not prove permanently successful But with the growth of the town and the incoming of more persons sympathetic with the most generous forms of religion the circumstances have latterly seemed far more favorable to the establishment here of a liberal Christian church Indeed there has for some time been growing in many minds familiar with the situation a conviction that there is now both ample room and positive demand for such an organization in our highly prosperous town

Early last summer Rev Mr Forbush western agent of the American Unitarian association, visited Colorado Springs, and in response to a two days' notice some seventy five persons assembled on a week day evening to listen to his word At the close of this service about forty persons remained to look into each other's faces and express their desire for the formation of a Unitarian church Nothing further than considerable talk, however, was done until the autumn, when an arrangement was made by the 'Rocky Mountain conference of Unitarian and other Christian churches" with Rev W. R. G Mellen then of Uxbridge Mass, to become the state missionary of Colorado, with the understanding that he would reside at this place and probably devote one half of his time to the work here Mr Mellen and wife arrived on the 5th of October and were tendered a public reception at the Antlers on the following evening His first public service was held in Durkee hall on the next Sunday morning when about sixty persons assembled to join in the worship and hear the spoken word Of these about two-thirds remained to consult about the future, and to appoint a temporary committee the only organization yet attempted—to take charge of prudential affairs

Since then the meetings of this infant congregation have been held in Odd Fellows hall—that being on the whole the most desirable place at its present command It has however the assurance of a more desirable place of worship at an early day Then the confident hope is the congregation now ranging from fifty to eighty souls embracing many of high intelligence and character will largely increase if not quite double Two flights of stairs in this town of invalids and semi invalids are not helpful to the growth of any church To exalt the body to that altitude however exalted the mind is not easy

So much greater has been the response in both personal attendance and financial report to this movement than was originally anticipated that Mr Mellen has been devoting nearly all instead of a half of his time to it and it is believed that the day is not far in the future, when it will be not only wholly self supporting but will be able to house itself in a comfortable home of its own and with all desirable accessory organizations, take its place as one of the prominent centers of moral and religious influence in this most charming city of all the land

Monthly Weather Report

Emery P Moon of Husted furnishes the following record of the weather for the month of December 1890

Maximum temperature 66 on 9th and 10th
Minimum temperature 4 on the 8th
Mean temperature 34 45
Maximum daily mean temperature 45 on the 10th
Minimum daily mean temperature 22 on the 7th
Number of clear days (strictly) 8
Number of fair days (light squalls on some) 20
Number of foggy cloudy and stormy days 3
Number of days on which rain or snow fell 3
Total snow fall T
Total precipitation (water) T
Prevailing wind south 15 days
Mean temperature as compared with December 1889 is 6 18 lower
Precipitation 0 28 inches less than December, 1889
Range of temperature, 1889 65 and 1890 62

*T means less than 01 inch

A YEAR'S EVENTS.

Gazette Locals Boiled Down for Ready Reference

Chronology of the Local Events of Interest,

Occurrences that it May be Well to Recall

JANUARY

4 Rapid Transit company purchases Colorado Springs and Manitou street railway
5 Anniversary meeting Y M C A
Albert De quest age 15 a prisoner in the city jail sets fire to his bedding and is nearly suffocated
9 Final agreement filed in water case between Colorado Springs and Manitou
The GAZETTE advocates a county fair
10 Everybody has the grippe
High school building burned cost $30 000 insurance $12 000
14 Mass meeting held for county fair
E E Nichols succeeds E C Schiffer as county commissioner
Frank Howbert succeeds E J Eaton as county clerk
17 Work begun on Union chapel West Colorado Springs
19 Union working men protest against cheap labor
20 In response to a vigorous public demand the council passes a plumbing ordinance
Hillside addition to the city approved
21 Organization of the College Scientific society
23 Transfer papers filed of the Manitou Iron Springs property
23 Woodland Park incorporated
Hon Warren Currier of St Louis gives $5,000 for a scholarship in Colorado college
Residence A Stockbridge Colorado City burned
25 Forest fire on Cheyenne mountain
D & R G passenger train overturned by wind at Palmer Lake
Sixty tons of hay burned at Easton ville
28 Mass meeting for county fair Permanent organization effected at adjourned meeting
Dr Kellogg of Battle Creek locates his branch sanitarium at Boulder
29 Mr J F Pracht captures a burglar

FEBRUARY

3 District court began its session
5 Shields-Morley Grocery company incorporated
6 Prize essay contest of Humane society held at First Presbyterian church
7 Annual meeting board of trade
11 Mr Richard Parsons almost loses his life in a blizzard near Cheyenne mountain
13 New liquor ordinance adopted to conform to state law $1 000 annual license required
Sewer ordinance is passed
15 Contracts let for electric street railway
Freight train wrecked on Midland near Cascade
16 Union chapel, West Colorado Springs dedicated
19 Rock Island passenger agents excursion here
20 Bellvue sanitarium opened
21 Glockner sanitarium opened
24 School board purchases triangle block for the new high school
27 28 'California on Wheels here
Antlers addition begun
Rev Mr Merrill accepts call to Newton Mass

MARCH

1 District court ends
Meeting in West Colorado Springs to discuss annexation
3 County court convenes
Bank block completed
8 Annual meeting Woman's Educational society
10 West Colorado Springs admitted to the city
The GAZETTE advocates city aid to reading room
13 C supper First Presbyterian church
16 The GAZETTE advocates general street sprinkling
17 Lake Moraine bill passes congress
20 Firebug Rummell at Colorado City causes general terror
21 Subscription started for Printers home
22 City council makes annual appropriations [illegible] $104 05 [illegible] $500 for reading room and $7 500 general sprinkling
23 The GAZETTE issues anniversary edition
24 District court convenes
28 Grand jury
30 The GAZETTE advocates city water and improvement bonds
Judge Campbell decides that West Colorado Springs is legally annexed to the city
31 The city secures title to Prospect lake

APRIL

1 City election Water and improvement bonds voted by a large majority
2 Annual meeting First Presbyterian church Pastor's salary raised $3000
4 Articles of consolidation C U P and D T & G filed with county clerk
5 Prisoners in district court sentenced
6 Burton L Jenks accidentally shot at Falcon
7 Hatch trial begins
Buildings on the McGregor ranch south of town burned
8 Rev J S Black called to Minneapolis
9 Fire department election
Fire in barn of Edgar King East Kiowa street loss $200
10 Sunday school institute Congregational church
Annual parade fire department
11 Fire residence Capt J L Armit North Weber loss nominal
12 Petition for increase in numbers of county commissioners presented to the board
Mr C W Hatch acquitted and exonerated by the district court
United Presbytery of Colorado meets here
14 Reception to Mr and Mrs Hatch by President and Mrs Slocum
Robbins clothing store burglarized
Curlews visit the city in large numbers
16 Correspondent Jenkins fakes a ministerial scandal for the Denver Times
17 Work begun laying 14 inch water main on Tejon street.
18 City schools celebrate Arbor day
19 Samuel Bennett aged 11 killed by D & R G train near coal chute
Spring meeting El Paso teachers at Colorado City
4 Freddie Kuest age 8 shot by his brother age 5
County commissioners refuse to levy tax for advertising purposes
Heavy snow fall
25 Peter Becker formerly sheriff of El Paso dies in New York
First National bank opens in new quarters
McFinn & Hall's circus arrives in town
29 Fences removed from city parks
Grace church Kaffee Klatsch held at Weber hal

MAY

1 Labor Day car cutters and employers agree on a 9-hour day
Milkman's social at First Presbyterian church
5 School election
Annual meeting Bellevue sanitarium
6 Annual meeting humane society
Annual meeting Pueblo presbytery
Rio Grande passenger train wrecked at Fountain
Cloth mover hands sign early closing agreement
9 Body of Robert Scotland found near Fountain
10 Hawkeye society organized
Pecos Construction and Land company incorporated
Deed filed site for printers home
11 Rev J S Black preached his farewell sermon
Mrs L O Robinson begins revival meetings in M E church
15 Midland Santa Fe express war
16 Board of trade discusses soldiers home
17 Grocers sign early closing agreement
Garfield school picnics at Cheyenne canon
19 Fred Thornton shot at Colorado City
20 Passenger rate war in progress
Burglars at Dr Christopher's
22 Electric street cars arrive from the east
25 Jackson Hose company's excursion to Eleven Mile canon
26 Editor Murray of the Burlington Boomerang fined for contempt of court by Judge Campbell
27 Arthur Woodworth, age 10, kills himself with a revolver
28 Broadmoor water case begun in district court
29 State convention Y P S C E meets in M E church
30 Memorial Day
Hon H A Risley delivers address

JUNE

1 South Congregational church occupied first time
2 Census begun
$60 000 city improvement bonds sold at 1 078
The GAZETTE advocates opening South Tejon street
3 City council resolves to open South Tejon street
Annual prize drill college cadets
Fire at Rock Island hotel loss $100
4 Deaf blind institute closes
Council receives bids for constructing Lake Moraine dam
5 Postmaster General Clarkson and party visit the city
9 Charles Ellsworth presumed robber Twin Lakes postoffice and Higgins ticket office captured in this city
10 Convention I T U in Atlanta, Ga decides to proceed to build Printers home in this city
Joint meeting University club and Scientific society to discuss single tax
12 New Alamo hotel opened
13 Residence J D Weatherby East St Vrain street burned loss $1500
Graduating exercises High school
15 The GAZETTE suggests the name of Mr E J Eaton as candidate for secretary of state
21 National Plumbers association visits Manitou
22 Fire Rio Grande street stable loss $200
25 John Higgins workman on Pike's Peak railway killed by rolling stone
B F Spinney abducted from ranch in South park
27 Excursion T P A arrives in Manitou
29 Two ladies killed at Midland crossing near Cascade by train striking carriage
Bert Yount seriously injured by explosion of gun

JULY

4 Attempted illumination of Pike's Peak
Firemen's band excursion to Green Mountain Falls
Catholic excursion to Woodland Park
6 Corner stone A M E church laid
The GAZETTE advocates South Tejon street under crossing
7 City council decides in favor of South Tejon street under-crossing
8 Corner stone laid First Baptist church
Shadrach Shivers suicides
9 Judge Campbell decides against the city in [illegible] water case
11 Mrs Mabel Kane attempts suicide with morphine in North park
17 High school property on Cascade avenue sold at auction for $24 000
18 Trial trip of electric car to Colorado City
22 Rock Island passenger train wrecked near Limon
28 Stable of W F M Keehan South Weber street burned loss $2 000 insurance $1 000
30 Supreme Justice Miller and District Judge Hallett hear the Rock Island and Rio Grande case at the Antlers hotel

AUGUST

1 Ingram's jewelry store burglarized
Mr Habel Western Union Telegraph operator held up by footpads on Weber street
5 City council receives bids for bridge on East Kiowa street
Excursion of 300 colored people from Denver and Pueblo visit the city
Ute hotel opened with banquet at Ute Park
Masonic excursion to Woodland Park
11 Justice Miller gives decision in Rock Island Rio Grande case
13 Coal burst at Florissant
14 Great storm in Colorado Springs Hail falls four inches deep
17 International association of ticket agents visits the city
18 City council passes resolution giving electric road right of way to Cheyenne canon
20 Denver and Rio Grande engines collide near Palmer Lake
People's Rapid Transit company incorporated
Assessed valuation of the county $10 910 195
21 The GAZETTE protests against Cheyenne canon resolution
22 [illegible] harness shop loss $300
25 Louis W Oliver killed on Midland track West Colorado Springs

SEPTEMBER

1 Labor day celebrated by parade and oration
2 Woman's Relief Corps G A R instituted
City schools opened
4 Dr Kellogg arrives in the city with the idea of locating a branch sanitarium here
5 Judge Campbell declares sale of high school property is legal
6 Wallace & Co's circus here
8 Boulevard association organized
9 American Climatological association visits Colorado Springs
10 County convention held and Mr Eaton endorsed
Northwestern Kansas Editorial association visits city
15 Work begun on Christian church North Nevada avenue
17 Colorado Midland sale to Atchison announced
Colorado Springs Garden company incorporated
18 State convention meets in Denver
19 Mr E J Eaton nominated for secretary of state
23 Judge Campbell decides the city can purchase water rights on the Fountain
County democratic convention
Miss Addie Kutz falls from the rickety Cheyenne canon steps
24 Colorado college opens

OCTOBER

2 State Firemen's tournament at Boulder Colorado Springs wins the wet test
3 Darby Feely section hand killed on railroad near Palmer Lake
6 City council fixes rate of taxes for 1890
7 County commissioners suggest the use of the south park for county buildings
10 Monument celebrates Potato day
11 Board of trade resolves home should be located in Cheyenne park
Society Civil Engineers and Architects inspect Pike's Peak railway
13 Dedication South Congregational church
15 Dr Kellogg is charmed with Colorado Springs as a site for sanitarium
Sons of Veterans camp instituted
Edgar Rider shot near Grand Junction
18 Democrats hold another county convention and nominate a ticket
20 Colorado on Wheels at Santa Fe station
City council passes ordinance for inspection of weights and measures
21 Dr Kellogg is charmed with Santa Fe as a site for his sanitarium
22 Big democratic talk at opera house
Thomas Gallagher suicides
23 A C Daniels clothing store burglarized
24 Boulevard location determined
27 Republican mass meeting at opera house
28 Husking bee at Gardens ranch
30 Electric line opened to Manitou
31 County Teachers association at Manitou
County W C T U meets in Colorado Springs.

NOVEMBER

1 Fire in East Colorado Springs
Mayor Leddy's residence Manitou burglarized
3 Committee for associated charity work appointed at mass meeting
District court opened
Annual meeting Colorado Midland railway
4 State election
5 Colorado hotel company organized
Mr A B Corman accidentally thrown from wagon and killed near Fountain
10 Castle hall, Knights of Pythias dedicated
11 The north wall of Hundley's livery barn falls into the adjoining excavation
13 Baptist fair held in Midland block
A tramp begs for soap in the fourth ward
District conference M E Church south
15 Antlers addition opened
21 Dedication Baptist church Colorado City
27 Thanksgiving day Rev J B Gregg preaches to union meeting in M E church
Stables of Thomas Ord E Platte avenue burned with eleven horses loss $4,500
29 The Springs foot ball team defeats the Boulder team

DECEMBER

2 Dr Kellogg is charmed with Denver as a site for his sanitarium
3 College jubilee meeting at the opera house to celebrate raising in Colorado of $100 000 for endowment fund
The college foot ball team defeats the Denver High school
4 5 Girls hall fair clears $2500
The Republic discovers that the excellent McKinley bill will be a boomerang to the republican party
6 Excursion to Grand Junction to celebrate new transcontinental route
10 Fire, residence Frank White North Cascade avenue
11 Catholic fair opens in bank block
12 Ball at Antlers benefit Bellevue sanitarium
16 The Salvation Army divides and the two factions hold rival meetings
18 Uncle Bailey holds a possum bake at the court house hall
19 Charles Reed aged 19 and Charles Hendrickson aged 20 drowned while skating on Cheyenne Lake
Corner stone laid of Girls hall
20 Dr S W Moore receives a package of Koch lymph and inoculates a patient
21 Lutheran chapel at Colorado City dedicated
25 Christmas day ends largest holiday trade ever known in Colorado Springs

Real Estate Transfers

Real estate transfers reported by Henry LeB Wills No 19 North Tejon street for the week ending December 31 1890

CITY

Wayne S Harris to Alvan A McGovney strip 30 ft wide off west side lt 25 in Haynes add $ 1
Charles L McLain et al to John C Pennington lts 22 and 23 bk 8 Boulder Heights 1
Verner Z Reed to Irving F W[...]cox pt lt H bk 321 add 3 1200
V Z D Braut to A A McGovney lt 10 bk 2 Rock Island add 1
L J Dye to J E Reynolds lt 10 bk 2 of Young's sub of blk 230 and 232 add 1 1
Henry S Balcomb to Hattie A Balcomb part of lt [illegible] blk 22 West Colorado Springs 1
J B Johnson to R P Johnson an und hf int in [illegible] and 16 bk 5 Parrish's add 1

ROSWELL

Hannibal C Roby to Bertha Roby lt 8 bk 1 1
Rebecca W Wood to Geo C Hamilton lts 7 and 8 bk 1 525

FALCON

Falcon Town and Land Co to Jerome G McGaghey lt 10 blk 10 100

WEST COLORADO SPRINGS

John H Thedinga to West Colorado Springs Land Co lts 7 8 and 9 blk 44 1

SOUTH COLORADO SPRINGS

Myrtle A Reed to Juburness Griffin lts 10 and 1 blk 3 200

EASTONVILLE

John C Peabody to Edgar H Carpenter lt 12 blk 3 Peabody's add 1

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS

James B Wilbur to Carrie B Wilbur lt 7 blk 53 450

COUNTRY

Joseph L Duncan to Millie Steele Duncan w hf sec 27 se qr sec 20 w hf sec 28 and sec 29 ne qr sec 30 nw qr sec 32 all tp 11 s of r 56 w 6th p m 1760 acres 34 000
Mrs Melvina A Baldwin et al to J E Newton sw qr of sw qr and w hf se qr of sw qr all sec 30 tp 14 s r 66 w 450
Benito Montrago to Martha J Holden the s hf of se qr and se qr [...] hf of sw qr sec 25 tp 1 s of r 64 w 500
Thomas Shackley to same the n hf of ne qr the se qr of ne qr and ne qr of se qr sec 25 tp s of r 64 w 1 100

EL PASO CLUB.

Pleasant Social Organization of Colorado Springs

Its Value to Permanent Residents and Visitors

Description of the New Home it will Soon Occupy

On October 23 1877 a meeting was held at the room of Mr C F Wellesley when the proposal to be formed in for the El Paso club the objects of which are stated to be to furnish billiard card and reading rooms for the purpose of social intercourse among its members" At this meeting the number of members was limited to thirty The government of the club's affairs was left in the hands of a committee of five and the first officers elected were Maj William Wagner president Dr Jacob Reed vice president Mr C F Wellesley secretary and treasurer and Messrs F P Stephenson and Charles Clark committeemen A room was rented over the GAZETTE office furniture bought and two billiard tables rented The first six months of the club's existence were not very prosperous and on April 2[...] 1878 a meeting was held to consider the propriety of continuing the club It was decided to continue the club but to reduce expenses A less expensive room in the Wanless block, was hired, and billiard tables dispensed with for the summer

At the semi annual meeting of the club on May 9 1878 the election of officers resulted as follows Maj William Wagner president Dr S E Solly vice president Dr James A Hart secretary and treasurer and Messrs Charles Fisher and Charles Lee, committeemen

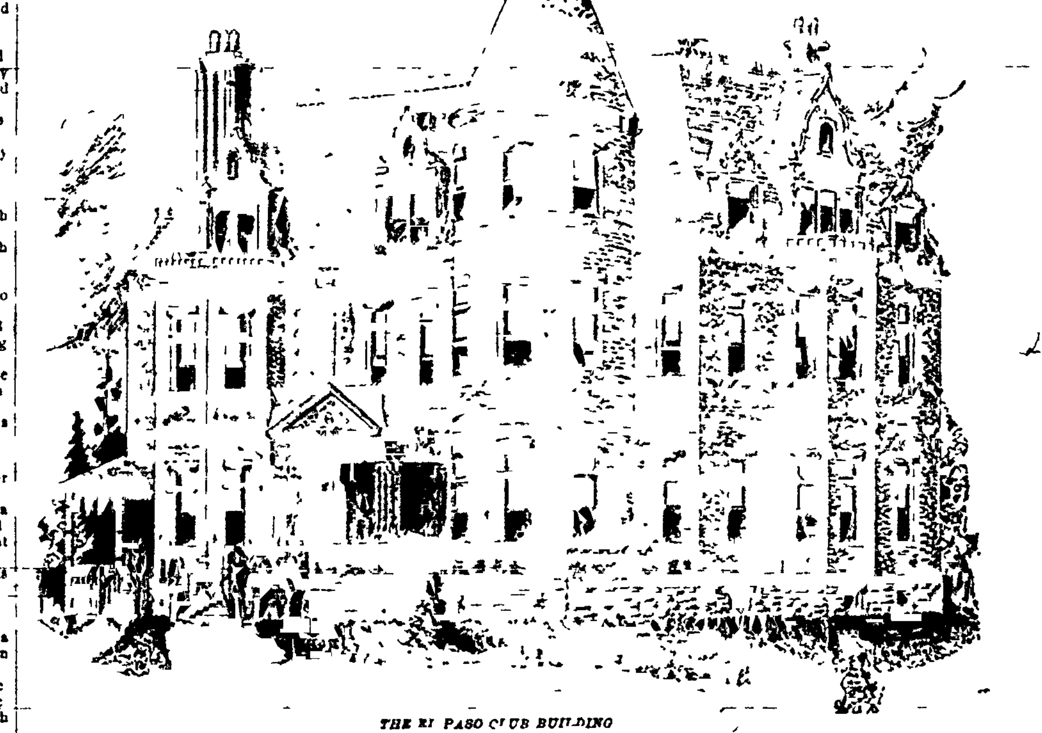
On September 30, of the same year a special general meeting was held for the purpose of reorganizing the club and fifty nine new members were elected by ballot. The old officers all resigned but were re-elected A proposition was submitted and accepted to build a club house. Accordingly a two story building was erected on Pike's Peak avenue west of Tejon street the second floor was divided into card, reading and billiard rooms and the first floor rented for a public restaurant, except a small dining room in the rear which was reserved for the members of the club Pending the completion of the building the club occupied what was known as the probate court room in Union block At the annual meeting held October 8 1878 the following officers were elected President Mr William S Jackson the former occupant of the position Maj William Wagner having in the meantime changed his residence to New York vice-president, Dr S E Solly secretary Dr J A Hart treasurer Mr Irving Howbert committeemen Messrs C H White E S Kandall and B F Crowell In January 1879 the club took possession of its new building and furniture and billiard tables were bought, and the club first began to be a prosperous institution many strangers were entertained as guests or made honorary members by the month On November 4, 1879 Dr Solly was elected president, Mr C H White becoming vice president Dr Hart and Mr Howbert retaining their respective offices, while as committeemen Dr Reed and Messrs B W Steele and J M Givens were chosen The club was duly incorporated on February 12, 1881 under the state laws This building was retained by the club for nearly three years when feeling the need of more commodious quarters, they moved in October 1882 into their present club house

The club has recently purchased the Kerr property at the corner of Platte avenue and Tejon street for $25 000 and will soon begin some very extensive alterations that will give it very elegant quarters The cut presented this morning shows the building as it will appear when completed By the plans the dimensions of the building will be increased from 44 by 52 feet to 52 by 8[...] feet The main entrance will be on Platte avenue the doorway opening into a large reception hall 24 by 30 feet at the rear end of which is a stairway leading to the floors above On the right of the reception hall will be the reading room 30 by 42 feet, which is larger than the present billiard room with bay windows to the east and south In the north end of this room there will be a big open fireplace To the left of the hall will be located the club dining room, and at the north of this will be a dining room for outsiders, having a separate entrance There will also be on this floor a kitchen, pantry and serving room for the restaurant. The second floor will open into a corridor 10 by 42 feet at the east end of which will be the billiard room equal in size to the reading room on the first floor Next to the billiard room will be two large card rooms in addition to which there will be two club bed rooms and lavatory and bath rooms The third floor will be reached by a corridor running north and south and on either side large sleeping rooms ten in number

The south bay window will be carried up to the third story and the roof of the third part taken off The roof will be what is called a French roof The third floor will be lighted by brick and stone dormers All the windows will be of plate glass The first floor will be finished in cherry butternut and oak and the second in cherry butternut and Mexican mahogany The heating will be by the combined system of hot air and hot water Electric lighting will be used throughout The floors will be of polished wood The reading and billiard rooms will be further ornamented by beam ceilings Fifty per cent of the old house will be utilized but so changed as to leave scarcely a trace of its present appearance

The new home can be made ready for occupancy it is thought by the first of May next The club is now on a sound financial basis and bids fair to live and grow for a long term of years

The present officers of the club are Dr S E Solly president George H Parsons vice president George R Buckman secretary C H White treasurer these with Messrs Judson Bent C B Crowell and F H Morley constituting the board of trustees Visitors in the city when properly introduced to the club enjoy its full privileges, and find it a very convenient and pleasant place



THE EL PASO CLUB BUILDING

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the post office at Colorado Springs, El Paso county Colorado, for week ending January 3, 1891

GENTLEMEN
One cent due on each

Blankenfleckler G W, Bennett, H W, Barnes, C L, Bancroft, N T, Brown, J Ed, Brown, J Benson, Cobole F W, Carter Sam J, Coulter S, Cearns Tom, Carleton S D, Carroll, Clever, Collans Mathias, Denton H A, De Bosser Jas E, Eastman O R 2, Evans C L, Feick, Geo, Folk Israel, Foster C, Gilbert Thos H, Grady J J, Harris Bennie, Hunt, Gon, Houser Geo W, Huse R A, Hammelsbough C R, Higginson S S, Hillier J F, Harris, R bt, Hill Prof R R 2, Hathaway Fred, Hall O C, Hall C R, Hart, Artie, Johnson R M, Jones, Frank B, Kearns, L L, Kandall Dr T W, Lynch Jas F, Lewis, C J, Little, H J, Mullin, M J, Modesty Geo, Moore, Joseph, Moody J, Merrell, A H, Martinez, Taviano, Malotte Peter, McGomery Thos, McKinnon, A H, Nelson Donald Loyd, O Boyle, John, Patterson, J G, Parker Joseph W, Paton Hubert, Penny, Ed, Peck Chas M, Pyle Leo, Pruden, Ludlow H 2, Rouse Samuel S, Ridley & Sons Edward, Stevens, J N, Stevens, F A, Saunders, Eugene, St[...]son, Wesley, Seymour Bert, Sellers, John M, Sellers C D, Shepard Frank E, Shinn I H, Shon Chas, Shultz, B H, Shmidt F M, Skillmar L B 2, Truex J L, Wright Albert, Wright, Chester, West, Wm H, Young W D, Zebre Ed

LADIES
One cent due on each

Bridges, Mrs Sarah A, Baker Mrs Mary A, Batchelder Mrs Geo F, Brickman Mrs E, Burton Mrs Matilda, Beall Miss Edna R, Beall, Miss Louise, Bingamon Miss Mary, Byrne Miss Mamie, Cordes Mrs Etta, Cook Mrs L S, Cooper Miss Annie, Crouse Miss Susie, Crouse Miss S E, Dozier Mrs Carrie C, De Kosear Mrs Joe, Drew Mrs Dave, Irvin Miss May, Drake, Miss Viola, 2, Doe Miss Vanie, Edwards, Mrs Susan Jane, Fisher Mrs Louise, Foley Mrs Lucy, Glasier Miss Cora E, Garman Miss Tillie, Hunt, Mrs Lou, Hunt, Mrs A J, Hutchins Mrs D R, Hrug Miss J M, Hicks Miss Maria, Jameson Mrs L, Jegan Miss Ellen B, Jones Miss Nettie, Jones Mrs Janie, Jones, Mrs Ida, Kearns, Mrs Frank, Keeltzsenty Mrs Julie, Krebs, Mrs Jeffie, Kelly Mrs Lizzie, Kelly Miss Anna L, Landon Miss Maggie, Martin Mrs Fanny, Murphy Mrs Dora, Mills Mrs Alice, Murphy Miss Kittie, Nocle Miss Emma, Oatney Mrs Lizzie, Pettygast, Mrs M E, Potter Mrs Emma, Probst Miss Annie, Robinson Mrs Geo, Roberts Miss Allie, Smith Mrs C, Schultz Mrs Lizzie E, Sherman Mrs Wm B, Smith Miss Ruth, Taylor Miss A M, Ward Mrs Ellen, Walsh, Mrs James, Weller Mrs M J, Watson Mrs Fannie, Walker Mrs Laura, Walker Mrs Francis E, Wo heater Mrs F J 2, Wright Miss Fannie, Walker Miss Laura, Wheeler Miss Amelia D, West Miss Emily, Wells Miss Cora, Young Miss L

FOREIGN

Tritee John W, Nurtra, C, Collins, Pat, Kennemann Johannes, Kemp Mrs Geo

DEAD LETTERS RETURNED TO WRITER

Kelly Ed, Aharns Chas, Rosenberger Louise, Shore Florence, Martin Sarah G

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters and give the date of this list If not called for within two weeks they will be sent to the dead letter office

J W EVERLETH P M

The January term of the county court will open to morrow The docket will be called at 10 o clock There are 81 cases on the docket 56 having been disposed of at the last term of court

EMMA ABBOTT

Coming Performance by the Great Prima Donna of English Opera.

Success is a sure evidence of merit as a rule Merit is not always successful It is true but lack of merit cannot win success in anything Especially is this true of public performance in supplying amusement for the people Emma Abbott is a remarkable illustration of real merit winning and maintaining real success She has gone on and up until the present season sees her more successful



than ever she was in her life She is not only successful herself as an artiste but she has surrounded herself with an organization that is remarkably successful individually and as a whole—artists chorus and orchestra It is no uncommon thing for the chorus and orchestra to receive encores on their performances Never was there an Abbott company so strong and skilled all in all though there have been most excellent Abbott organizations always Miss Abbott has always been conspicuous for having solid trained and competent companies This season however her company breaks the record So completely and thoroughly is it organized that should Miss Abbott meet with accident or fall ill, Abbott opera could still go right on though of course without the diva at the head it could hardly be called Abbott opera. Thus equipped Emma Abbott returns now to Colorado Springs after a long—too long—absence and with her new company she will appear at the opera house on Thursday evening next in Balfe's Bohemian Girl The opera will be given entire without abatement in any particular with Emma Abbott as Arline, selected caste entire company and the Abbott grand orchestra and beautifully staged It is a beautiful production indeed the Detroit Free Press said of it The advance sale begins Monday evening

Natural Gas

The attraction at the opera house to morrow evening will be the popular comedians Donnelly and Girard in their funny comedy Natural Gas The New York Herald says Natural Gas might quite as appropriately and much more significantly be called Laughing Gas It is a convulsion explosion or conflagration in three acts The piece is all action on the stage constantly interrupted but not stopped by laughter in the audience If Henry V Donnelly who plays one of the funnier parts had ever seen James Owen O Connor in Hamlet the force of example if not his own genius for fun would have impelled him to occasionally address the audience to the effect that if the laughter did not stop the play would Mr Eddie Girard is one of the funniest comedians that has appeared on the New York stage for years There isn't any pretense of sense in this piece The managers of this request the auditors to regard it as nonsense There are a number of clever people in the cast each with such distinct peculiarities that it would seem invidious to name any one It has apparently been the aim of the manager to get together as many musical and acrobatic performers as he could find and let them go as they please for six nights in any town and six months in the city [illegible]

Mr J H Thedinga yesterday sold the property on Huerfano street formerly occupied by the Republic office to Pike's Peak lodge Odd Fellows The price was over $5000 and the property was purchased on speculation It is 25 feet and has a cheap brick building upon it Mr W C Bradbury owned the property

The Buckeye Livery yesterday turned out a rig with the latest in harness It consists of black harness and russett leather collar It is very attractive and all the rage in Denver.

UNCLE SAM'S GATE.

Bill Nye Inspects It and Makes Some Suggestions.

He Spends a Day Seeing the Immigrants Come In

Some of his Remarks Not Very Complimentary

For the past three months ... the history of ... immigration ... have been the heaviest ... the whole ... have ... as ... to the midst of ... across the ... "Alas! we are discovered."

So, therefore, while we legislate against ... manufactured articles of the European ... the European pau-



AT THE BARGE OFFICE.

self by the thousand, and seek to educate and deodorize him, and make a voter of him at a rapid rate.

A short time ago I spent an afternoon at the landing place of the imported citizen, the new and temporary Castle Garden at the Barge office. It is very much crowded, of course, but good natured officials handle the great multitude—the jabbering, excited mob, flavored with the essence of flora de bilgewater—as easily as we used to run our steers into different shutes, or brand the bleating calves on the zephyry plains of Wyoming in the years agone.

The wealthy tourist who dreads sea sickness fills his patrician pelt full of champagne as he goes up the gangplank, and cheerily sends one slug of extra dry to commune with another until, with a head upon him like the Sphinx, he steps ashore more or less artificially elated, and glad of it. But the steerage gentleman with more to disturb him in a gastric way must solace himself with raw spirits or vodka or l'abo co sance.

I stood on the wharf and watched these future voters as they landed. The hyena dago with the murderous can opener concealed in his boot, the coyote from the rural districts of Russia, the rough and tough element from away back up the Gulch of Desperation, grown in the back lot of tyrannical centuries and fostered by the ammonia of decomposed kingdoms.

Some of these emigrants are returned, not because they are lacking in merit, but because they are not available for our columns. With no money and friendless and jobless, evidently the debris of a European almshouse, they go back if they are not bright enough to conceal the fact. Also the contract labor people—if they give it away, but they do not. Will he criminate himself and go back to a lingering death when he has a job here already engaged? Scarcely!

Therefore the officers who have the duty of ascertaining these facts are working against very heavy odds. An elderly gentleman—I say gentleman because he had never worked—landed while I was there. He was an Englishman fresh from the venerable almshouse of the mother country. He told Mr. Simpson so because he didn't know any better. The almshouse from which he came did not give him a dress rehearsal before he left.

"And why did you come here if you had nothing or wouldn't work?"

"Wy, me dear man, I thought it would be no 'arm to change me diet. They gave me a pound and said God bless you, do you know, and told me to try a New York poor'ouse, where they have fresh buffalo cutlets every day and wild geese that the paupers kills in the almshouse yard now and again."

He is now doubtless on the briny wave, gayly returning to England along with a case of mal de mer, wishing, no doubt, that he had known more on the start and gradually added to it on his way to America.

Col. O'Beirne, the superintendent of emigration, has an office in the corner of the big granite building, and back of that is the human corral, where busy officers sort the stupid mass of dazzled and still wabbly steerage people through their various shutes and toward their destination all the way from Massachusetts to Montana, though most of them will remain to roast the peanut and plash the rag or select the mayor for New York.

The freshening breeze pours in at the portal of the barge office all the time, but it rarely has its fill. It is laden with the salt and salvation of thousands of miles of ocean and is used to it besides, and yet it has my sympathy.

The first job, of course, is to record the name, nativity, age, sex and destination of the emigrant, also to learn if he has any money. Some of them cannot understand this. They want to know who already should have the right to pry into their affairs that way. Then the money, if they have any, is changed into American money, and a receipt given besides for the amount so changed. No chance for downing the new citizen in that way.

While I stood there an Irish girl passed at the registry desk, gave her name and age, etc. Then when asked if she had any money, she said she had two pounds, but that "Mr. McGoogin, a gintleman I met on the stamer, had me money. I'm to wed him, sor, in Colorado."

"And have you no friends that you expect to meet here?"

"Sure I've a brother in Brooklyn that is to come for me here, but I've agreed wid Mr. McGoogin, I met on the stamer, to go wid him to Colorado."

So the search began for Mr. McGoogin. He was found down in the brand-... for he couldn't get away, and was brought up to be identified. He was a very plain man, indeed, was Mr. McGoogin, with a retrousse nose that looked like a sway back dormer window in a gale of wind. He had nice warm red throat whiskers and a rich [illegible] tone of voice. Mr. McGoogin reluctantly gave up the two pounds and the red cheeked girl with the trusting heart was told to remain riveted to that spot till her brother from Brooklyn came for her.

"You girls," said Mr. Simpson, "make us more trouble than all the rest put together. You suspect nobody except the people who are trying to take care of you. Quick as you step out the door of the barge office you hand over your ticket to the first [illegible] that speaks to you, and start for Codnod or the Yamhill valley on foot with him if he says so. That was a fine bird to be l[ike], that you picked up on the steamer an I gave your money to, wasn't he? That mug of his would stop a Broadway car."

I used to think that the Mormons, the imported Mormons were the toughest lot that I ever saw, but the odor of sanctity was [illegible] same that you meet now at the [illegible].

When the Mormons landed in New York ... they were at once conveyed in to the ... already fertilized valleys of the desert, and along the route this rich nut ... flavor of the steerage, unbroken by ... the chloride or ... withered the sage brush ... cattle on the range.

And yet the emigrant himself does not mind it. He even sits down and eats his rather plain meal in the midst of it.

Somehow it seems to me that we are getting a much tougher crowd of emigrants each year than we got the year before. They are not in such a good state of preservation as they used to be. There is more contract labor and imported pauper business than there used to be.

"We have to look out for poor people who land here," said an official, "and not let them starve. If we do not send them back we must keep an eye on them. The local authorities will not give them a mouthful till they have been here a year. I used to be called on regularly over at the Castle by a big red faced Englishman for help. Every day he was there. Finally I got tired of giving him bread tickets. It hurt me internally every time I did it, so I said at last: 'Get out of here. I am done helping you. Begone! You are so healthy it makes me mad, and you stroll about the battery and eat the bread of idleness, preferring it to the kind that people get by honest sweat. Get out! Scat!'

"'And do you refuse to give me bread?'

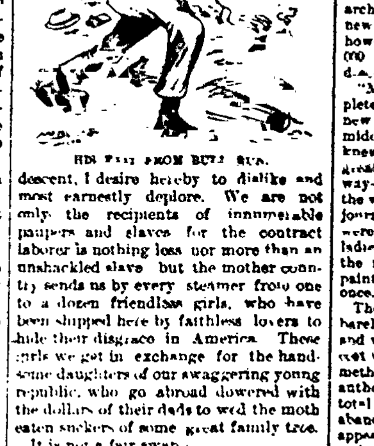
"'Yes, I do.'

"'Very well, sir. I'll report you to the British consul.'"

"And so he would, too," said the official. "A big, two fisted man, who knew the record of every bull pup and pugilist in England, what he weighed in condition and out of condition, who his parents were away back to the Conquest and whose kennel he belonged to, and yet he wouldn't beat a carpet or help lift a piano in the land of his adoption."

While I was present a young man in some way got mixed up at the gangplank with the emigrants, and was forced by the crowd up the stairs into the corral while the gate was closed, and he for the time had to be an emigrant. He swore quite a good deal because he could not get out, and spoke disrespectfully of the environments; but his environments enjoyed it first rate. He had a good deal of difficulty in proving that he was a resident of New York and not a European pauper. Finally he was permitted to escape, and the way he lit out brought back to my mind the day when I hurried back to Washington from Bull Run, fearing that other excursionists might precede me and get the most desirable rooms at the hotels.

There is a style of reciprocity now existing between this country and Europe which, as an American of French



HIS FLIGHT FROM BULL RUN.

descent, I desire hereby to dislike and most earnestly deplore. We are not only the recipients of innumerable paupers and slaves for the contract laborer is nothing less nor more than an unshackled slave but the mother country sends us by every steamer from one to a dozen friendless girls, who have been shipped here by faithless lovers to hide their disgrace in America. These girls we get in exchange for the handsome daughters of our swaggering young republic, who go abroad dowered with the dollars of their dads to wed the moth eaten suckers of some great family tree.

It is not a fair swap.

We give our most beautiful and best, and in return we get the cast off, slatternly mob of doubtful debutantes and the unacknowledged children, perhaps, of a concupiscent nobility.

If the allied powers and other tottering dynasties whose rulers have been diseased and debauched for centuries, and who poke fun at our industry while they eat our groceries, and who live on and off their American fathers-in-law, will take back their paupers, and their unscheduled children, and their shiftless, songless and erratic sparrows, and cease to ship undesirable and malodorous people here every time a jest house, an almshouse or a conservatory of leprosy burns down, I for one will be much obliged, and will cheerfully return at an early date to said allied powers the restless little stowaway I caught on my coat collar after I got home from the barge office.

Bill Nye

Very Like Him.

"Your son ordered these pictures of me."

"Well, they certainly look like him. Has he paid you?"

"No, sir."

"That looks still more like him."—Fliegende Blatter.

Consideration.

Wife—John, I hear burglars down stairs, you'd better get up.

Husband—Sh! Don't think of such a thing! I might startle him, and, who knows—perhaps the poor fellow has heart disease.—Binghamton Leader.

Not Improbable.

Cathy—I want to ask you for your daughter's hand.

Stern Parent—Huh! you want to have possession of it, I suppose, so that you can make her put it in my pocket for you.—Munsey's Weekly.

COST OF THE CAPITOL

It Furnishes a Text for a Washington Letter

At the Beginning the Government Was Economical

But in Later Years Money is Used More Freely.

[Special Correspondence.]

Washington, Dec. 29.—I have noticed as the Capitol ... the great state house ... visitors almost invariably ... the ... articles to which they call attention and that when they fail to do ... the visitors are very likely to ask ... that statue. And what did ... This curiosity as to the cost of the Capitol, its adornments and furnishings, is as universal as it is natural among a people noted more for their practical ... sense than for their art culture.

The founders of this city and the first builders of this Capitol never dreamed of the millions upon millions that would be expended after they were dead and gone. They began economically, almost penuriously. The man who used his astronomical instruments in setting the Capitol foundations so that the building should face precisely to the east, and whose genius was shown in this and in the survey of the city site, Andrew Ellicott, was paid $5 a day and expenses and the authorities finally remonstrated against the expenses, and he agreed to go on without them.

Any one of a score of clerks to committees that were never heard of outside the Capitol, and whose existence is unknown to many persons who are in the building every day, draw as much pay as that, and more. Why, when the authorities first offered a prize for the best design for a Capitol of the United States, what do you suppose it was? Five hundred dollars and a building lot! And there was surprise that among the dozens of designs submitted there was not one worth using.

The site of the Capitol, considering what a magnificent site it is—fifty-one and a half acres on a noble hill in the heart of the city—did not cost much. It is generally believed the site has cost nothing; that it was a part of the land reserved by the government when it created the Federal city. But in site as well as in building our forefathers planned only for their own time, and some twenty years ago Capitol park was enlarged from twenty-two acres to its present area at a cost of $[illegible]. By a little digging among the archives in the office of the architect of the Capitol I have discovered that the old Capitol, the Capitol which the British found when they came here in 1814, had cost about $2,750,000.

The part which his majesty's soldiers, or vandals, as they proved to be on this occasion, destroyed with fire had cost $800,000, but was restored for $700,000. But it was thirteen years before the work was done, and meanwhile congress met in an improvised capitol a few squares away, put up by the citizens of Washington, who had become alarmed at the talk of removing the seat of government to another city. This temporary capitol still stands. During the rebellion it was a military prison, and Wirz was executed within its walls; now, remodeled into residences, it is the home of Justice Field, Senator Spooner and other distinguished men.

The statesmen of forty years ago did not know what a large job they were undertaking when they started the senate and house wings. The first estimate for these new buildings was $2,675,000 and five years' time. Five years later the work was about one-third finished, and the engineer in charge called for another appropriation, greater than the original estimate. Two million five hundred thousand dollars had been expended then, and he asked for three millions more. It is curious to note the cost of some of the materials used: Massachusetts marble cost $2.50 a square foot; Tennessee, $6; Vermont green, $7; Potomac Breccia, $4; Levant, from Barbary, $5, and Italian statuary, $8. Bricks, generally brought from New Jersey or Pennsylvania, cost from $5.50 to $9.12 per thousand, and the records show that it cost $5.08 per thousand to lay them. Instead of five years, sixteen years were consumed in the erection of the wings, and when the total cost was figured up it was $8,000,000 instead of $3,000,000.

The fire in the library in 1851 narrowly escaped destroying the old dome, and the architect recommended the building of a new one. Congress was very parsimonious, however, and the manner in which $100,000 was obtained for this purpose is thus described:

"Mr. Walter prepared plans for a complete extension of the Capitol—new wings, new dome, new marble front for the middle building and as he very well knew that congress would never vote the great sum required in the most economical way—that is, in bulk—he first submitted the wings. Next, as congress was about adjourning at the end of a session, and they were all very merry at a night session—ladies on the floor and everything lively—the new dome was presented, splendidly painted in a picture, and was adopted at once."

The first appropriation, $100,000, was barely sufficient to remove the old dome, and when the new dome was finished the cost was found to have been $1,250,000. This method of bamboozling congress into authorizing works by underestimating the total cost, it being next to impossible to abandon a public enterprise once started, appears to have been as well understood and as skillfully practiced in the old days as it is in our time.

Uncle Sam has spent a pretty bit of money for works of art in and about the Capitol—how much no one will ever know precisely. Greenough's colossal marble statue of Washington, which is crumbling to pieces so that it is deemed prudent to house it in every winter, cost $45,000. This statue stands directly east of the main portico, and on inaugural day I have seen a score of boys sitting all over George Washington—perched on his head, nestling between his legs, peeking from under his arms—to see one of his successors take the oath of office. Near by is a bronze fountain, surrounded by flower caskets, lamp posts and lanterns, which cost $31,000. At the Pennsylvania avenue approach to the Capitol stands the naval statue, or monument of peace, which cost $41,000. Not far away is the Garfield statue, which cost $[illegible]. Within the grounds is Story's statue of Marshall, unveiled in 1884, and costing $40,000.

About the Capitol itself the guide who has his lesson well learned is able to overwhelm his clients with figures concerning the cost of art works. He points to the huge group in the tympanum over the main portico and exclaims, "Genius of America, allegorical figures, 13 feet high, designed by John Quincy Adams when secretary of state, cost $1,500." He pauses before the statues, which occupy niches on either side of the door, and says: "War and Peace. That is War, you know—old Mars, a Roman soldier, with sword and shield. This is Peace Ceres, with her robes and fruits and olive branch. Carrara marble. Cost $9,000 each." Then he raises his fingers aloft, and calls the attention of his customers to a piece of statuary over the door: "Bust of Washington, laurel crowned, cut in stone by Capellano. Cost $1,500." Even the Goddess of Liberty does not escape. Her height, weight, age and birth place are duly described, and then the inevitable "and the cost was $23,[illegible]."

Thus the guide, with his combination of history, art and finance, flits from flower to flower. The two absurd groups which adorn the portico—the one called "Discovery of America," being a figure of Columbus holding the globe aloft in his hand, while an Indian maiden crouches in alarm and amazement at his side, and the other, called "Civilization," representing a hand to hand struggle between an Indian and a white settler ... works of art ... cost $24,000 ... over the Rogers bronze door, describes each panel, gives the weight, and invariably adds, "cost, $28,000." The Crawford bronze door in the senate wing gives the guide another opportunity to quote prices with all the rhetoric and impressiveness of which he is capable—"$57,000, sir; $6,000 ... And now look up," adds the guide, "and see the great group of figures in the tympanum of the senate portico, executed by Thomas Crawford, 'American Civilization and Decadence of the Indian race,' cost $50,000, $50,000, mum."

In the rotunda our guide finds a veritable market place of works of art. The huge canopy overhead, which appears so small, but is in reality, according to the guide, an immense sheet of metal sixty-five feet in diameter, cost $30,500. The big oil paintings in the panels of the rotunda cost a small fortune. For the "Landing of Columbus at San Salvador" John Vanderlyn was paid $10,000, "De Soto's Discovery of the Mississippi" cost $12,000, "The Baptism of Pocahontas" and "The Embarkation of the Pilgrims" cost $10,000 each. For the four scenes from the Revolution, painted by Col. Trumbull, who was Gen. Washington's aid-de-camp, and to whom Washington gave a number of sittings attired in full uniform as commander in chief of the Continental army, congress paid $32,000.

This was money well spent, but the arabesque designs and medallion heads of Columbus, Raleigh, Cabot and La Salle above the paintings, which cost $9,500, are failures as works of art, though not so absurd as the alto relievos cut in stone, representing "Penn's Treaty with the Indians," "The Landing of the Pilgrims," "Conflict Between Daniel Boone and the Indians," and "The Preservation of John Smith by Pocahontas," which were placed over the four entrance doors at a cost of $14,000. Congress should lose no time in sending these [illegible], ridiculous things to the junk shop and substituting for them some works of art.

How much the frieze of the rotunda will cost no one knows, as the work is still unfinished. Brumidi started it, but died when he was half way around the walls, and Corrigini succeeded him. Years ago the appropriation ran out and the work stopped. There hangs the scaffolding, and there is a huge blank space ready to be filled in by the artist's brush. Perhaps one day in the next century Corrigini or some other Italian will mount the scaffold and resume the task. Up to date this frieze has cost about $35,000, and $15,000 more will be required to finish it.

Ten thousand dollars was expended for busts and portraits of chief justices in the supreme court chamber and robing room. The semi-heroic statue of Franklin at the foot of one of the senatorial staircases cost $10,000. The large painting, "Battle of Lake Erie," cost $25,000. Two bronze staircases, formed of entwining vines and foliage, relieved with eagles, deer and cupids, cost $[illegible]. The frescoing in the senate reception room, the most gorgeously decorated apartment in the Capitol, cost $40,000, or about as much as if it were covered with $10 bills. In the vice president's room is the original of Peale's painting of Washington from life, for which the senate paid $2,000.

At the senate end of the Capitol we find several other works of art. Horatio Stone's statue of John Hancock cost $[illegible]; the large painting, "Storming of Chapultepec," cost $6,000. Two beautiful paintings by Thomas Moran, "The Canyon of the Colorado" and "The Yellowstone Gorge," cost $10,000 each. The former is said by many competent artists to be the finest landscape painting in America. Another of the newer works of art in the senate corridors is the "Battle Between the Merrimac and Monitor," which cost $7,500.

One of the most remarkable paintings in the Capitol is the "Electoral Commission," by Mrs. Fassett, which was the subject of spirited debate in the senate chamber a few days ago. It is a vivid picture of one of the remarkable scenes of that crisis, and it is said the faces of all the persons in the picture, not alone the members of the commission and attorneys, but spectators and newspaper men, are portraits from life. In completing this extraordinary picture Mrs. Fassett worked so hard as to nearly sacrifice her eyesight, for which the sum given her by congress for her creation was but poor compensation. Mrs. Fassett wanted $15,000 for the picture, but finally sold it for just half that sum.

While Statuary hall was set apart for contributions from the states, Uncle Sam has spent considerable sums here. A semi-heroic statue of Alexander Hamilton cost $10,000. Vinnie Ream's cartoon of Abraham Lincoln took $15,000 out of the treasury, and other statues, busts and paintings now displayed in this hall are estimated to have cost the government $70,000.

Powers' statue of Jefferson, in the house wing, cost $10,000; Frank P. Carpenter's painting of "Lincoln Signing the Proclamation of Emancipation" was $25,000. In the hall of the house are two huge paintings by Albert Bierstadt, "Settlement of California" and "Discovery of the Hudson River," which cost $10,000 apiece. "Westward the Star of Empire," on the first landing of the western staircase, cost $20,000.

In many parts of the building, in corridors and committee rooms, are other works of art, whose aggregate cost must have been $100,000.

And how much has the Capitol cost as it stands? No one knows. But here is an estimate made in the office of the architect of the building, which is probably as near right as anything that can be found:

Enlargement of site	$[illegible]
Old Capitol	2,[illegible]0,000
Renewal after British invasion	[illegible]00,000
New dome	1,[illegible]50,000
Extensions, senate and house wings	8,000,000
Works of art now in building on grounds	1,400,000
Furnishings, lighting, heating, etc	2,750,000
The new terraces and marble approaches	1,950,000
Permanent value of improvement of grounds	500,000
Total	$19,[illegible]5,000

This sum represents the cost of the grounds and building as they are today. Up to date the appropriations of congress on account of the Capitol, refurnishing, care, police, etc., are said to amount to nearly $50,000,000.

ROBERT GRAVES.

Love's Laugh.

Mr. John Smith (trying to get her to elope with him)—Love laughs at locksmiths, darling.

Darling (indignantly)—Yes, and at John Smiths, too! Good evening, sir.—Washington Star.

The Inevitable Result.

Cobwigger—What did you do when you came to that part of your dream when all your hopes seemed about to be realized?

Merritt—Woke up.—Munsey's Weekly.

Of Course.

"Schneider, what is the name of that new powder they're using in the army to prevent night attacks of the enemy?"

"Insect powder, of course."—Fliegende Blatter.

Not Kid Gloves.

Tommy Jones—Say, mister, I want to get a pair o' gloves.

Gent's Furnisher—Kid gloves?

Tommy—Naw, naw! What a' you givin' us? Gloves fur grown pursons.—Binghamton Leader.

An Omission.

Mrs. Snodgrass (reading)—A man in Chicago fell sixty-five feet and was fatally injured.

Snodgrass—Will he recover?

"The paper does not say."—Munsey's Weekly.

Defining It.

An uptown "kid" asked for an egg for breakfast yesterday morning.

"I don't want it very hard," she said, "and I don't want it very soft; I just want it tepid."—W[illegible]

Weather for 1890

E. P. Moon of Husted furnishes the following summary of the weather for the year past:

Maximum temperature 90, July 28 and August 7.

Minimum temperature [illegible], February 2[illegible].

Mean temperature 48.30.

Maximum daily mean temperature 78 on July [illegible].

Minimum daily mean temperature 2 on February 27.

Number clear days (cloudless) 49.

Number fair days (light rain or snow on some) 247.

Number foggy, cloudy or stormy days 48.

Number days on which rain or snow fell 77.

Total snowfall 29.30 inches.

Total precipitation water 12.95 inches.

Prevailing wind south, 163 days.

Mean temperature slightly lower than 1889 and precipitation 1.20 inches less, snow fall less by 17.25 inches.

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Denver and Rio Grande R. R. six daily trains.

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If you want to go down to Denver, avoid delay and take the Rock Island at 9.30 a. m. or 4.30 p. m., arrive Denver 12, noon, and 7 p. m., respectively. These trains are made up at Colorado Springs and are always on time.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R.

COLORADO SPRINGS, December 2[illegible], 1890

NORTH BOUND.

No. 2—California and Western Express	3.00 pm
No. 4—Atlantic Coast Limited	4.10 am
No. 6—California, Colorado and New Mexico Express	4.50 am
No. 8—Pueblo and Denver Accommodation	8 25 am
No. 10—Trinidad, La Veta and Denver	6.20 pm
No. 12—Canon City, Kansas City and St. Louis Express	11 10 am

SOUTH AND WEST BOUND.

No. 1—California Fast Mail	11 55 am
No. 3—Pacific Coast Limited	9 55 pm
No. 5—California, Colorado and New Mexico Express	10 20 pm
No. 7—Trinidad and La Veta Express	6 45 pm
No. 9—Pueblo and Utah Passenger and Mail	11 10 am
No. 11—Canon City and St. Louis Ex	4 00 pm

ARRIVE FROM MANITOU		LEAVE FOR MANITOU	
No. 30	8 30 am	No. 29	8 40 am
No. 32	11 00 am	No. 31	11 15 am
No. 34	11 50 am	No. 33	12 05 pm
No. 36	3 50 pm	No. 35	4 15 pm
No. 38	5 15 pm	No. 37	5 30 pm
No. 40	6.40 pm	No. 39	6 55 pm

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities at the depot and No. 16 North Tejon street. Parties can select their own route. Baggage checked to destination. Pullman palace sleepers. Horton Reclining chair cars [illegible].

For full information call on or address

J. M. ELLISON, Gen'l Agent.

DENVER, TEXAS & FT. WORTH.

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 22 Denver Exp[illegible]	2.30 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 20 Fort Worth Exp[illegible]	11.3[illegible] a. m.

BRANCH TRAINS.

No. 19 Arrive from Denver	12 30 p. m.
No. 21 Arrive from Pueblo	2 [illegible] p. m.

To connect with New York steamers via New Orleans, leave Colorado Springs Sundays and Wednesdays at 11.30 a. m.

To connect with New York steamers via Galveston, leave Colorado Springs Sundays 11.30 a. m.

Through tickets to New York via New Orleans and Cromwell Steamship line, and via Galveston and Morgan or Mallory lines.

Baggage checked to destination of ticket.

Steamers sail from New Orleans Wednesdays and Saturdays, from Galveston, Wednesdays.

Steamship tickets on sale to or from foreign countries via all principal lines.

W. DE. WILDE, General Agent.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE AND COLORADO MIDLAND R. R.

November 23rd, 1890.

West-bound.	Arrives	Leaves
No. 5 Chicago to Denver	6 15 am	6 20 am
No. 7 Kansas City to Denver	1 25 am	1 30 am
No. 501 Salt Lake to Denver	3 55 am	4 10 am
No. 503 " "	1 35 pm	1 45 pm
No. 507 Canon City to Denver	3 25 pm	3 30 pm
East-bound		
No. 6 Denver to Chicago	7 50 pm	7 55 pm
No. 8 " " Kansas City	1 15 am	1 25 am
No. 502 " " Salt Lake	12 20 pm	12 30 pm
No. 504 " " "	11 05 p	11 10 pm
No. 508 " " Canon City	4 15 pm	4 20 pm

Trains Nos. 5 and 6 are solid vestibuled trains between Denver and Chicago without change. Carry Pullman palace, theatre cars, library, smoking and chair cars and dining cars. Connect at La Junta for New Mexico and California, and at Burrton, Kas., for St. Louis, via St. Louis and San Francisco railway, and at Newton, Kas., for Galveston, Tex.

Nos. 7 and 8 carry Pullman palace sleeping cars between Denver and Kansas City. Connect at La Junta for California points.

Nos. 501, 502, 503 and 504, daily, carry through Pullman palace sleeping cars between Denver and San Francisco, and are through trains between Denver and Ogden. Carry tourist sleeping cars without change between San Francisco and Denver.

Nos. 506 and 507, the "Nelly Bly," run daily between Canon City and Denver in connection with 503 and 504 between Pueblo and La Junta, which connect with the California trains at La Junta for the east and west.

City ticket office, Opera House block. Telephone 54.

T. C. HOYT, Agent.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE DEPOT, November 16, 1890.

Arrive from Denver	12 20 pm	11 15 pm
Leave for Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Ogden and San Francisco	12 40 pm	11 10 pm
Arrive from Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Ogden and San Francisco	3 55 am	1 35 pm
Leave for Denver	4 00 am	1 45 pm

Through tickets sold to all points west.

S. N. NYE, Agent.

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

	DEPART
No. 14 Vestibule limited to Chicago, Kansas City and St. Joe	7 45 p m
No. 16 Fast express to Chicago, Kansas City and St. Joe	9 35 a m
No. 18 Limited to Denver	9 30 a m
No. 20 " "	4 30 p m
No. 13 Limited to Pueblo	7.40 a m
No. 15 " "	7 10 p m
	ARRIVE
No. 13 Vestibule Limited from Chicago	7 30 a m
No. 15 Fast express from Chicago	6 50 p m

Nos. 13 and 14 are solid vestibule trains between Chicago and Colorado Springs via St. Joseph and Kansas City without change. Tickets on sale and baggage checked through to all points and [illegible] at 12 Pike's Peak Ave. or Union Depot.

W. W. WOOD, Ticket and Pass. Ag't

POSTOFFICE BULLETIN.

D. & R. G.

ARRIVE		DEPART
5.00 p. m.	Denver and intermediate points	[illegible]
[illegible] p. m. and [illegible] a. m.	Pacific coast and intermediate points, on [illegible] Pacific and D. & R. G. Ry.	[illegible]
[illegible] a. m.	Denver and intermediate points and all registered mail to and from Europe, West Indies, Canada, New England, Middle, Southern and Western states, the Northern and Northwestern territories	[illegible]
[illegible] a. m.	All points on line of Missouri Pacific	[illegible] p. m.
4.45 p. m. and 11.40 a. m.	Denver, Mississippi Valley states, Northern and Northwestern territories	[illegible]
[illegible]	Aspen, Glenwood Springs, Leadville, Salida, [illegible] City, [illegible], Southern and Southwestern territories	[illegible]
[illegible] a. m.	Canon City	[illegible]
[illegible] a. m. and [illegible] p. m.	Manitou Springs	[illegible]

COLORADO MIDLAND.

ARRIVE From		DEPART For
[illegible] a. m.	Aspen, Glenwood, Leadville and all points on Colorado Midland	[illegible]
[illegible] p. m.	Colorado City, Manitou Falls and Manitou Park	[illegible]

A. T. & S. F. R. R.

ARRIVE From		DEPART For
1.25 a. m. and 6.[illegible] a. m.	Europe, West Indies, Canada, New England, Middle, Southern and Western states, Old and New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California	7.20 p. m. and 12.[illegible] a. m.

D., T. & G. R. R.

ARRIVE From		DEPART For
12.35 p. m.	Denver and intermediate points on D., T. & G.	2.00 p. m.
3.35 p. m.	Louisiana, Texas all intermediate points on D., T. & G.	11.00 a. m.

C. K. & NEBRASKA (C. R. I. & P.)

ARRIVE From		DEPART For
7.35 a. m. and 8.00 p. m.	Local points on the line of Rock Island and all mail east of Missouri river	7.15 p. m. and [illegible] a. m.

M. W. EVERLETH, P. M.

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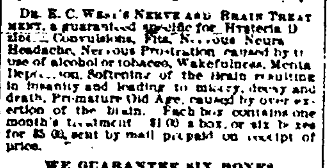
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G. B. STORER, Druggist,

Sole Agent, No. 6 S. Tejon Street,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

b 2[illegible] eod-ly

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Never Fails.

This remedy is prompt in its action, certain in its effects, safe to take and pleasant to take. It is the most successful remedy known for Summer Diarrhoea in children. It is the only remedy ever known to cure Chronic Diarrhoea or that will cure Malignant Dysentery or Bloody Flux in their worst forms. No one can afford to travel without it. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all druggists.

ELECTION NOTICE

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The First National Bank, of Colorado Springs, Colo., will be held on Tuesday, January 13th, 1891, at their banking office, for the purpose of electing eight directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

Polls will be open from ten to twelve o'clock a. m.

J. A. HAYES JR., Cashier.

m-13 1m

DISSOLUTION

The copartnership heretofore existing between John S. Howkins and John A. Murtland, doing business under the name of Howkins & Murtland, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business pertaining to said firm will be settled by John A. Murtland.

JOHN S. HOWKINS.
JOHN A. MURTLAND.

m-31 1m

Colorado Springs, Dec. 31, 1890.

PIKEVIEW RANCH.

Only 20 minutes drive north of town. Pikeview station, D. & R. G. R. R., only five minutes walk from house. First class boarding accommodations. Good stable accommodations for those wishing to keep a horse.

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m 23 1m-t

INTEREST NOTICE

The interest coupons on the bonds of the Colorado Springs Lowe Gas and Electric Co., falling due January 1st, 1891, will be paid upon presentation of same on and after that date, at either the First National Bank of Denver, the Chemical National Bank, of New York, or the First National Bank, of Colorado Springs, at the option of the holder.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS LOWE GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

By L. P. LOWE, Treasurer. m 30-a-t

ELECTION NOTICE.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of The Colorado Loan and Mortgage Company, of Colorado Springs, Colo., for the election of directors, and the transaction of other legitimate business, will be held at the office of said Company, at Room 15, in the New Bank Building, in said Colorado Springs, on the 7th day of January, 1891, between the hours of three o'clock and five o'clock p. m.

m 27-11 KIRKE R. FIELD, Secretary.

J. J. HAGERMAN, Pres't. CHAS. THURLOW, Vice-Pres't.
J. A. HAYES, JR., Cashier. A. SUTTON, Ass't Cashier.

First National Bank

OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

CAPITAL	$100,000
SURPLUS	50,000

BUYS AND SELLS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE AND DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

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The Exchange National Bank!

CAPITAL, - - $100,000.

DIRECTORS

F. E. DOW. W. S. NICHOLS, GEO. DE LA VERGNE, N. O. JOHNSON
D. M. HOLDEN, [illegible], D. H[illegible], K. H. F[illegible],
J. A. HIMEBAUGH, GEO. H. CARR, A. S. HOLBROOK. [illegible]

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F. W. ISHAM, Manager.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

AFRICA'S PYGMIES.

Dr. Oscar Lenz Describes the Little Man of Africa.

Scattered Far and Wide Like the Gypsies of Europe.

Stanley's Observations on the Peculiarities of the Race.

In the legends of ancient peoples where myths which relate to beings of unnatural size and form so often occur we find that stories concerning dwarfs seem to have been especially in favor. The classic literature of Greece makes mention of the Pygmies, a race so small that they are said to be a few inches high and to live in the depths of central Africa, where in the mysterious solitude and silence the Nile takes its rise. We are further told that these diminutive men make war every spring on birds of large size, and to Homer's "Iliad" we find a full description of the battle between the Pygmies and the cranes. Strabo, who is much of a sceptic and knew how prone to exaggeration were travelers in the recital of their adventures in foreign lands, throws discredit on the story, and in one of his books bluntly states that "all who wrote about India were the biggest liars." Aristotle and Pliny, on the other hand, believed that a dwarf race who were troglodytes or cave dwellers, had their existence in Africa. Herodotus, more accurate and scientific, distinctly alluded to these dwarfs in his books. He relates that five men belonging to the tribe of Navamonen, in Lybia, undertook a voyage across the Great Desert and came to the banks of a broad river running from east to west and full of crocodiles, where they found inhabitants who were all below the medium height.

When the Gothic night descended over Europe little or no progress was made in geography and ethnography. Not until 1661 do we find the record of a tribe of small men, called Kimos, who are said to inhabit Madagascar—perhaps the same as those now known as the Vazimba, who dwell in the mountainous districts of that island.

OTHER DWARFS

Coming to more recent times, we find, in 1830, a statement to the effect that a dwarf people, the Berkimo, were to be found living to the north of the lofty, snow-capped Kenia mountain. In 1850, Dr. Krapf, the missionary, describes a dwarfish race, the Doko, who live on the Upper Djub river, to the south of the Keffa province, and that south of Bagirmi the natives allude to a diminutive tribe called the Mala Gilege, who are moreover graced with a caudal appendage. All these facts, however, are of doubtful accuracy; and, as regards the last named people, the information seems to have been derived from no better source than slaves and traders of the interior.

The first bit of positive data respecting the so-called dwarf peoples of eastern Africa was furnished by the well known German explorer, Professor Schweinfurth. At the residence of Munsa, the Monbuttu king, he found some individual samples of the Akka or Tikki-Tikki tribe, men of small stature, who lived as hunters in the bush, and some of whom King Munsa kept as a curiosity at his court. Some time after the Austrian traveler Marno and Captain Long, the English explorer, who accompanied him, discovered the same Akka people. Traces of this dwarfish race were also found at Batalto, on the western coast of Africa. Koelle, the missionary who lived at Sierra Leone and often made trips far into the interior, heard of dwarfs living in a country further inland called Lufun, where these tribes are called Kenkob or Betsan.

There are also on the Loango coast native tribes of men, who, although of small stature, are good elephant hunters. They are called the Mimos or Bakka Bakka. Besides these, on the Sette river, are the Matimbo or Donga, who belong to the same race. More detailed information concerning these tribes was furnished by Du Chaillu, the famous explorer and gorilla hunter, who in the vast forests of western Africa discovered the Abongo dwarfs on the Ogowee river in Ashira country. I myself visited these regions in 1876 and met with this dwarf race on the upper Ogowee.

DISCOVERED BY STANLEY.

At about the same time Stanley discovered the Upper Congo and afterward explored the country. He found this dwarf race in different places, and in his more recent expedition from the Congo to the Albert Nyanza he often came across small groups of them scattered in the dense forests on the Upper Aruwimi, and more to the east on the Semliki river. These, it would seem, are less harmless and peaceful than their congeners elsewhere; they attack with poisoned darts the caravans that seek to pass those well nigh inaccessible solitudes. Possibly the Paria in the Somauli country, who are to be found between the Galla and Somauli tribes, should here be noticed as belonging to the same dwarfish race.

Thus, then, we see a primitive people, characterized by a stature below the average medium height, are to be found scattered all over the continent of equatorial Africa, as well from the west coast to Somauli land as in the east, and from the regions south of Lake Tchad down to the southern confluences of the Congo. They are nowhere found in a coherent body or nation, with fixed places of residence and commanded by a chief. They form small groups in the midst of or in close proximity to more powerful or more intelligent negro tribes, who regard them as little better than slaves. They are allowed to live on condition that they hunt deer in the bush and fish in the rivers for their masters, or kill the elephant whose ivory they are forbidden to sell. They are said by all travelers to be expert hunters though they have no firearms; their only weapons are bows and arrows and spears. Wild animals are also caught by them in nets, corrals and pitfalls. They are exceedingly clever in the arts and devices that appertain more especially to primitive and uncultivated races and show great fortitude in wrestling with the natural difficulties offered in a wild country like their own, by both man and beast.

THEIR HEIGHT

As to the average stature attained by these people there is much discrepancy in the notes furnished by those who have seen them. The facts afforded on the subject by travelers are far more concordant. Perhaps the best estimate [illegible] is that of old Herodotus, who says of them that they are below the medium height. It is no easy task to obtain exact data. They are exceedingly shy and timid and in order to make observations I had to catch them as best I could, hunting them down [illegible] animal. Once caught [illegible] soon became tractable [illegible] they see they are in the hands of a white man and not [illegible] a slave dealer, a few presents in the shape of beads, cloth or [illegible] precious on the western coast [illegible] make them sufficiently friendly [illegible] of a yard measure [illegible] persons. They are [illegible] ever, when the [illegible] run away most timidly. [illegible] man of ripe years I ever [illegible] among the Abongos stood four feet [illegible] inches from the ground. Stanley saw one not quite four feet high, another four feet four inches and a grown up girl of about 17 years of age who was half an inch short of three feet. The latter may have been an exception, although the women are proportionately smaller than the men.

COMPARATIVE RECORDS

From personal observation and from what I have read on the subject I am led to infer that the height of these pygmies averages between four feet three inches and four feet eight inches for a full grown man and between three feet three inches and four feet one inch for the women. This certainly constitutes a race of smaller stature than that to be found in most other countries, but the term "dwarf" which is applied to them appears incorrect. Ethnology furnishes examples of many a tribe and nation whose stature does not much exceed that which is here attributed to the so-called pygmies. This will be made clear by comparing the figures I have just given with the following list furnished by anthropological research:

	Ft. In.	Ft. In.
Patagonians	5 10	5 11
Swabians (South Germans)		
Kaffirs	5 10½	
Polynesians		
Don Cossacks	5 8	
Englishmen	5 6	5 7
German-Austrians	5 5	5 7
Negroes	5 5	5 6
Northern Frenchmen	5 5	
Bavarians	5 4½	
Southern Frenchmen	5 4½	
Chinese		
Australians	5 3½	
Natives of Amboyna	5 2½	
Natives of Timor		
Malays	5 1½	
Andamans	5 1½	
Akka (Tikki-Tikki)	4 11	
Lapps	4 9½	4 11
Abongos	4 4	4 11
Bushmen	4 4	4 6
Esquimaux	4 3	

LIKE THE ESQUIMAUX.

It will thus be seen that the inhabitants of the Arctic circles are much of the same size as some of the tribes in tropical Africa. Then, again, the Bushmen in South Africa, who style themselves Sandi, offer considerable constitutional analogy with these so-called dwarfs. Their mode of life, their manners and customs are similar to those of the pygmies. I have long since come to the conclusion that the Bushmen of South Africa are only a branch of the dwarfish race found in tropical Africa, and Stanley's recent observations only serve to confirm that opinion. The natural inference is that in bygone years a distinct aboriginal race inhabited the forests which extend between the Congo and the great lakes, and that this race was overcome and scattered in every direction by a more active, powerful and intelligent people, compounded of various negro tribes, and this in so effectual a manner that we now find but groups and remnants surviving in the midst of other races, who countenance and spare the strangers only because they are expert hunters and fishermen or because in some places they serve to amuse the native chiefs by their grotesque dances and comic songs.

During his last great voyage Stanley came upon about one hundred settlements of these dwarfs, in the first instance at Uledi, where he pitched his camp, and subsequently on the banks of the newly discovered River [illegible]. He captured many of them for the purpose of anthropological study, and concluded that there exist two distinct types among them, so different in the features they offer that, to use his own words, one is no more like the other than a Turk resembles a Scandinavian. One race belongs to the Batua and the other to the Wambutu. The bushmen of South Africa would afford another separate type but the dwarfs to be found on the western coast might be classed with the Wambutu.

SPECIMENS OF THEIR LANGUAGE

I noticed that they speak the tongue or dialect of the negro tribe in the midst of which they live. There is no doubt, however, that they have a language of their own. It is next to impossible to compose a vocabulary from the speech of these timid and doltish people. I could only get a few words from the Abongo dwarfs, who dwell on the banks of the Ogowee, in proximity to the Okanda tribe.

	Okanda Tongue	Abongo
Goat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bush	[illegible]	[illegible]
Banana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Village	[illegible]	[illegible]

The glossary of African languages or dialects is a very difficult one. Of [illegible] the space of a square mile [illegible] three or four negro tribes each consisting barely of a few hundred men who speak a different tongue. The natives of Africa must be divided into two great races—the Bantu people of Kaffirs and the Soudan negroes. The various Bantu tribes that dwell in South Africa and extend upward to a point overlapping the equator speak only different dialects but the Soudan negroes from Senegal in the west and spreading far eastward and to the south, possess in reality several distinct tongues. It is not at all unlikely that the primitive language of those regions may be that still spoken by the dwarfs. The overthrow of some big potentate of olden time, the countless migrations of tribes ever at war with one another, the exclusive life of these small groups that dwell apart from the more compact tribes under whose protection they abide—these and many other facts may be taken to account not only for the political but also for the linguistic separation of the natives of Africa into so many factional tribes each speaking its own tongue or dialect. Many of these tribes, moreover, are not pure. They have mixed by intermarriage or otherwise with Hamitic and Semitic people, the result is a real [illegible] and tongue.

PRIMITIVE MANNER OF LIFE

As far as a race of hunters these dwarfs are not [illegible] agriculturists [illegible]. It is my idea [illegible] that they consist [illegible] small groups [illegible] which according [illegible] As I have [illegible] stately [illegible]. A [illegible] Stanley's [illegible] these [illegible] in a few minutes.

It [illegible] that a race of men of smaller stature than most of the great tribes to be found in Africa inhabit the tropical regions of that vast continent that these [illegible] belong to a degenerate family [illegible] the most primitive stage of culture and that while not [illegible] in the soil, they are to be found scattered far and wide in small groups of a few hundred each like the gypsies of Europe without fixed settlements and wandering about the thick impenetrable forests extending between the Congo river and the Nile. The expression "dwarf," which is applied to them is, however, somewhat misleading, as it not only implies an individual below the ordinary size of the kind but conveys an idea of deformation, dwarfs usually having heads too large for their bodies and other anomalies which is not the case in this instance. Our tropical race of diminutive men and women, although small, are naturally shaped and no more deserve to be called dwarfs than the Laplanders and Esquimaux. The more recent observations of travelers fully confirm the fact that the ancients were acquainted with this peculiar race, and there is reason to believe that the Pigmies of Strabo and Herodotus were the same as the Batua and the Wambutu.

DR. OSKAR LENZ,

Professor of Geography at the University of Prague, Bohemia.

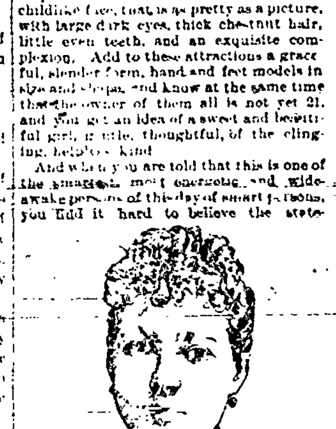
A BUSINESS YOUNG WOMAN.

She is Birdie May Wilson, and She is a Hustler, Sure.

[Special Correspondence.]

OMAHA, Dec. 30.—The young woman whose picture accompanies this is Birdie May Wilson. Her name fits the almost childlike face, that is as pretty as a picture, with large dark eyes, thick chestnut hair, little even teeth, and an exquisite complexion. Add to these attractions a graceful, slender form, hand and feet models in size and shape, and know at the same time that the owner of them all is not yet 21, and you get an idea of a sweet and beautiful girl, gentle, thoughtful, of the clinging, helpless kind.

And when you are told that this is one of the smartest, most energetic and wide awake persons of this day of smart persons, you find it hard to believe the statement.



BIRDIE MAY WILSON

Miss Wilson was born somewhere near Chicago, and received an excellent education, but while she is a fair pianiste, a good singer, not a half bad painter, as many of her works show, and has womanly [illegible] the most [illegible]

[illegible]

A Natural Supposition.

[illegible]

Doing Well.

[illegible] said the warden to [illegible] the last at last."—New York Herald.

Scalped.

"I have [illegible] blood in my veins," said the [illegible].

"I judged so," said the patient, from the way you use your razor."—Evening Sun.

HAPPY NEW YEAR'S.

How it is Celebrated at the White House.

It is Observed "with Great Eclat" at the Capital.

Walter Wellman Here Describes How it is Done.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—This is New Year's day, and in Washington the White House is the center of interest. Here are the crowds as usual—thousands of persons of high and low degree, senators, judges, admirals, generals, representatives, department clerks, merchants, boarding house keepers, laborers, dishwashers—a motley gathering such as only Washington can produce—all eager to see the president and the brilliant group of ladies in the blue room. Washington has been going to the White House on New Year's day for something like sixty years, and will probably continue to go for thrice sixty more. There is no diminution of public interest in the grand dames of the cabinet circle, no lessening of popular curiosity concerning the person who may chance to be president.

As I stand in the main corridor of the executive mansion facing the president, I note that the dignitaries have all passed, and that now the crowd is coming—the mob, the common people, everybody and nobody, their sisters, their cousins and their aunts. A long line of them runs around through the building to the entrance, and away down the asphalt walk toward the street. In the blue room the reception mill is grinding at a steady rate. The president is saving his strength now, and his handshake, while hearty, is not at all profuse. Even the tall marshal, Maj. Ernst, wastes no breath in announcing the names of the callers, and is no over particular with his pronunciation. Mr. James, who keeps a grocery, may be heralded as Mr. Jones, and Mr. Simpson, the amiable colored man who drives a coal cart, as plain Mr. Smith—but what matter? What is in a name when the officials are trying to beat the record of forty handshakes per minute, with a line of people fifty yards long waiting outside?

It is very funny to watch the manner in which people are pushed along. "Name, please?" (whispered). "Mr. and Mrs. Williams." "Mr. and Mrs. Wilson!" (in a loud voice). "Glad to see you," says a short, tired, light haired, whiskered man, who shakes the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Williams with a quiet, quick touch, and looks up at them with pleasant dignity. "Pass along, please," exclaims an employe of the executive mansion, and Mr. and Mrs. Williams pass along, vaguely conscious that they have shaken the hand of the president, and that they have had the honor of walking quickly past Mrs. Harrison and the ladies of the cabinet. Time, one minute.

Dear reader, you think you wouldn't be so foolish. But you would. Were you in Washington today the odds are ten to one you'd be in the White House grounds waiting, with more or less impatience, in a throng of several thousand other persons, for this evanescent honor, this doubtful pleasure. Why, you would not be able to tell, but here you would be. As the two by two line slowly moves along, taking a short step forward about once in three seconds—and three seconds is a long time when this has been your rate of progress for an hour or more I accidentally overhear some remarks:

"This is my eleventh New Year's at the White House," says a tall woman, with a face that told of sleepless nights with babies and worry about rent day, "and every year I come I vow it'll be the last. I don't know whatever makes me do it—guess it's a sort of annual intoxication for me."

"I've only been six times," replied her companion, a fat woman with a bad cough and thin shoes on her chubby feet, "and to come today I had to tell him a fib. Last year I stood so long in the cold that I caught a dreadful cold, and he told me if I ever came here again on New Year's day he'd [illegible]. The line moved forward and I lost the remainder of her family tale, though guessing, and probably rightly that 'he' was her husband.

But what are the dignitaries, the judges, statesmen, admirals, generals and their wives doing in the big east room, gathered in groups, the uniforms and handsome gowns and flowers combining in many pretty pictures? Gossiping. Yes, gossiping under pretense of passing each other's compliments of the season, gossiping about Mrs. Harrison's costume, the [illegible] look on the president's face, his obviously increased weight since last New Year's, the weather, the queer uniforms of some of the diplomatic gentry, and above all, the social season they inaugurated.

This is they gathering at the White House more than a mere state formal [illegible] a [illegible] for a thousand more [illegible], more rational, more enjoyable, more exclusive activities in the realm of society. This is a sort of [illegible] handshake in the ring a courtly throwing of the glove, the struggle, the [illegible] rivalry are to follow fast and furious. From this day to the beginning of Lent all these festivities will be in continuation. "Society" will have its inning, and politics must take second place in the hearts of the people. Already the preparations have been made, dressmakers have been working day and night, the engravers have been [illegible] crazy with delight at a multiplicity of [illegible] and footmen have [illegible] brightened [illegible] and [illegible] of them out of employment [illegible] have found good places [illegible] have been [illegible] making dress [illegible] repairing them and their [illegible] of even [illegible] have not been without [illegible]. Florists have had a brisk [illegible] and [illegible] have [illegible] in the way of [illegible] covers and portieres. Colored servants, maids and men, have for two weeks listened to daily lectures on the etiquette of their various duties. At the hotels and big boarding houses ladies have driven proprietors and clubs crazy with so many demands for use of parlors that if a week had thirty-one days in it not all could be accommodated to their satisfaction. "Combinations" without number have been formed, some a bargain by which Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Jones are to go calling together to save cab hire, and others which solemnly covenant that Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Gray, who live in the same hotel, are to have their "days" together and in the same parlor, in hopes of taking some of the conceit out of Mrs. Black and Mrs. White, who formed a partnership of that kind last season and had so many callers that they became proud and stuck up and convinced that they were the only genuine society ladies in that hostelry.

In those ways and thousands of other ways Washington has been preparing for her annual social siege, of which this gathering at the White House is the official opening gun. In the east room one may see a half hundred of the most conspicuous participants, and a rident [illegible] many strange whisperings concerning them. One woman, a chronic pessimist, we may be sure, vows society is going to the dogs because it has no leader as Mrs. Whitney was a leader; another [illegible] for Mrs. Cleveland, a third declares there will be social and scenes galore if a certain member of the diplomatic corps, at whom she points as he struts along in full [illegible] a coarse looking woman on his arm, has the audacity to persist in introducing that creature [illegible] as his lawful spouse."

"And do you know," I hear a pretty woman say to an army officer, "that Mrs. Representative [illegible] and Mrs. Col. [illegible] have agreed to use the same servants and the same [illegible] plates and tea things—you know they live next each other—and one receives on army and navy day [illegible] sional day in order to save expenses."

"Let me [illegible]," says the old gossiper in epaulets, who was a brave man in the field. "Well, I know a case that beats that. You know young Lieut. ——? Of course you do. Well, he hasn't a penny in the world except his pay, and that isn't enough to pay his tailor and his expenses at the Metropolitan club; but he is quite a card in a drawing room in an afternoon where good looking young men are scarce, and being hard pushed for money he has agreed to be present every Thursday in Mrs. Senator Blank's parlor—she is new and rich and ambitious and from the west, you know—and Mrs. Senator Blank has prevailed upon her husband to lend the lieutenant $2,000. Actual fact."

"And did you hear what a dreadful time Mrs. Senator —— had keeping Dr. ——, of the navy, from being ordered to sea duty? Yes, the order had been made out when she heard of it, and as the dear doctor was a big card for her drawing room, and as she couldn't spare him, she went to work pulling right and left. It was no easy task either, let me assure you, for the gay doctor hadn't been on [illegible] and Mr. Admiral —— is awful cut up because he doesn't go to her receptions at all. But Mrs. Senator —— ran all over town for influence on her side, and won the fight when she got Vice President Morton to help her. I venture to say the doctor doesn't go to sea for nine years more, unless he gets married and doesn't live happy with his wife and cuts up, and then they'll bundle him off in a hurry."

In another corner of the east room I overheard this sad commentary on Washington society.

"Did you hear why old Congressman ——, of ——, declined a reelection? I'll tell you, and it's a good joke. He gave it out that he was tired of public service, and wanted to travel, and all that, but the facts are his wife has been carrying on here at a rate that made him fairly wild. Her decollete gowns—at her age—shocked him, and then she was so gay and flirty with the attaches of the legations and the army and navy officers that he told her last winter if she didn't brace up he'd quit congress and take her back to her quiet little home in the country. She went it stronger than ever, and he kept his word and declined a renomination."

"So this is her first season here, eh? Well, [illegible] her."

And still another whispered fragment. "Oh, I was in such a stew!" exclaimed a senator's wife to one of the foreign representatives. "It all comes from the beastly society we have in this country, you know. One of the newly elected congressmen from my state has for a wife a woman who used to wash dishes for me. She was a comely, good girl, a farmer's daughter, and left my house to marry a young fellow who no one ever thought would be a congressman. Yet that's what he is, and some day she'll [illegible] and call on me, and I'll have to take her up, I suppose."

"But why must you, madam?" inquired the diplomat.

"Because her husband belongs to the same party that my husband does, and because he is one of the rising men in the state which my husband represents in the senate and in which he is a candidate for reelection. Is [illegible]. Ain't it not horrid?"

WALTER WELLMAN.

CONCERNING HARRY MARKS

Sketch of the Marvelous Career of a "Financial Journalist."

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—A libel suit recently tried in London has been the means of drawing public attention on both sides of the Atlantic to the remarkable history of a man who less than a dozen years ago was a newspaper reporter in New York with nothing beyond his earnings with his pen, and who is now enormously wealthy and an intimate business relations with the house of Rothschild. This man is Harry H. Marks.

Mr. Marks' father is known always as Rabbi Professor Marks, both titles being used in speaking of him. He is the leading [illegible] and officiates in the [illegible] synagogue, and is professor of [illegible] languages in the University College of London. Among his congregation are the Rothschilds and the Montefiores, as well as many of the best known Jews of the Reformed [illegible]. The rabbi [illegible] having [illegible] of St. Pancras, [illegible] who holds such an office in [illegible].

Of his sons, [illegible] an officer in the Egyptian [illegible] is an artist, and [illegible] New York, and [illegible] Harry H. Marks came to America [illegible] several years [illegible]. He [illegible] employed [illegible] to New Orleans, [illegible] on The Picayune of [illegible] in 1873 he came to New York where he soon made his mark as a [illegible] reporter.

He went [illegible] The Tribune, and for [illegible] years was on the staff of The World [illegible] William Henry Hurlbert, and [illegible] New York correspondent of The Chicago Times.

Among other work he did editorials for The Reformer and Jewish Times, a small weekly paper owned by a Mr. Koppel, who died in June, 1878. After his death Marks purchased the paper from Koppel's widow, and from the acquaintance which began in business between him and the widow sprang up an intimacy which led to the libel suit mentioned above. The rupture of their relations led to the death of The Reformer, and Marks, turning his attention to Wall street, started The Financial and Mining News, and became a member of the old mining board and of the oil exchange. He made and lost some money and in 1880 he returned to London.

He was without money, but he acquired a capital of experience which he immediately proceeded to utilize. He therefore projected a paper to be called The Financial News, and prepared for the issue of the first number. There was a [illegible] difficulty in his way, for he had neither money nor credit with which to get the papers from the printer, and the expedient he adopted was characteristic of the man. A friend of his in New York who had been associated with him in various enterprises, and who was then as poor as Marks himself, had a good name and was known in London almost as well as in New York. Marks made a draft on him for [illegible], got it cashed, cabling over to his friend that he had done so, and that he would take care of the draft" when it should come back. It did go back and he subscribed it, but in the mean time he had issued his paper and turned his money over.

From then till now his career has been one of phenomenal success. The paper proved a veritable gold mine, and he remained chief owner of it. Col. McMurdo, of Delagoa bay fame, became interested with him and invested $5,000 in the paper. When, a few years later, McMurdo died leaving an enormous estate in tangled litigation the only asset which his widow found available was this interest in The Financial News, and this she sold to Marks for $90,000 in cash. The paper was then paying annual dividends of 50 per cent. in scrip and 40 per cent. in cash.

Marks wanted another newspaper, so he bought The Evening News and Post, the organ of the leaders of the Conservative party. He put his old managing editor, J. H. Copleston, formerly of The New York World, in charge, and is still running the two dailies. He wanted a town house, and he bought Londoun Hall, a palatial residence, built by a Bond street money lender at a cost of $500,000. He [illegible] pictures on which he carries an insurance of $100,000. He set up a racing stable, and on one horse alone has won more than his entire stables cost him. He bought a fine estate at Broadstairs, near Ramsgate, and built a country house to cost him $[illegible], investing $250,000 in this purchase.

He had political aspirations, and got himself elected a member of the London county council, which is a body somewhat resembling the New York board of aldermen in its scope, but which has more power. He proved a "kicker," and speedily showed such executive ability that he was put on nearly all the committees, and such eloquence as to attract the notice of the Conservative leaders, who put him up for parliament.

He married and has two children, a boy and a girl. He enjoys, it is said, an income of $300,000 a year. His carriage stops daily in front of Baron Rothschild's office, and he is closeted with the great magnate while other magnates wait outside. He seemed to have reached an almost unassailable position of prosperity, when an enemy published a story of his relations with Mrs. Koppel, accusing him of having betrayed, robbed and deserted her. He brought a suit for libel, and this is the case that has excited so much comment. The case was decided against Mr. Marks, and his many enemies predict a fall as rapid as his rise was, but those of us who remember what manner of man he was in New York look for some very interesting fighting.

DAVID A. CURTIS.

World's Fair Notes.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Illinois proposes to be represented at the World's fair on so elaborate a scale as to render it unnecessary for visitors to consult their diagrams in order to learn where the exhibit of the Prairie state is located or how best it can be reached. Ten acres of ground at Jackson park is the size of the modest demand of the state board of agriculture, under the auspices of which body the appropriation to be granted by the legislature will be expended. Whether it will get that amount of space is another question.

Considering however, the elaborate character of the collective exhibit that the board has committed to paper, and proposes to carry through unless insurmountable obstacles present themselves, it is fair to assume that the committee on grounds will not be disposed toward a niggardly course. There are no less than eight distinctive features of the proposed Illinois display. One of these is a fireproof memorial hall, to be filled with historical relics and trophies of public interest. Then there is a hall of natural science, to contain an elaborate fish exhibit, together with collections which will illustrate to the eye the archaeology and natural history of the state, and another hall to be devoted to the products of the soil, including grasses, fibers and cereals, and a superb display of horticultural products. In the [illegible] department it is proposed to have a model common school room of [illegible] fully equipped and furnished [illegible] the methods and results of educational work, together with a large exhibit of the educational and industrial work of the inmates of the charitable institutions supported wholly or in part from the state treasury.

Another hall for the display of architectural drawings of every public building of note in the state, with maps and charts showing the topography and geology, and other features of each county, a large pavilion to be used as a retreat and meeting place for guests and visitors, and headquarters for the executive, judicial, legislative, educational, agricultural, horticultural and military departments, and for the Grand Army of the Republic, with ample reception halls, offices and other conveniences, go to complete the most elaborate plan for an individual state exhibit that has yet been mooted or devised.

State pride is being aroused in many parts of the country to a degree that is highly gratifying. Governor Jones, of Alabama, is penning a stirring message to the legislature of his state suggesting the propriety of an ample appropriation for the credit of that state. The recent Interstate Immigration convention at Asheville, the delegates to which were men of wealth and prominence from sixteen southern states, unanimously adopted [illegible] full and exhaustive [illegible] resources and [illegible] off Cheyenne [illegible] exhibit [illegible] than [illegible] to have a [illegible] will be voted. Other states [illegible].

HENRY M. HUNT.

The [illegible] in use at the Johns Hopkins university is known as Professor [illegible] and is valued at $[illegible]. It is an accurately perfect instrument, and the graduations on the glass are so fine that it is necessary to use a microscope to read them.

In the manufacture of gold thread for embroidery a cylinder of silver is covered with gold and afterward drawn out into wire. In this way six ounces of gold have been made to yield over 200 miles of gilt wire.

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FOR OVERCOATS we are showing the handsomest goods made, and supplying elegant garments at very low prices.

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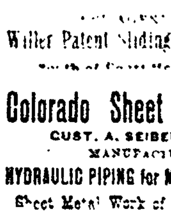
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WITHOUT HOME RULE.

A Significant Feature of Current English Politics.

Both Parties Leave Home Rule Out of the Discussion

Conjectures on the Result of Monday's Irish Conference.

Koch Losing Temper Under Attacks of the Doctors

Home Rule Left Out

LONDON, January 3.—[illegible] The significant feature of the [illegible] this week is that both [illegible] parties are discussing [illegible] with home rule left out. Joseph Chamberlain declares that the liberal unionists ought not to desert their party [illegible] but stand with them in opposition to what he calls English nihilism [illegible] thereby the advanced radical element which is gaining in strength every day and which proposes to carry socialists into legislation. Chamberlain and other manufacturers feel that the advanced radicals who wish to upset the foundations of English society can no longer be safely combatted by a property class divided between the tories and the liberals and that those who have something must unite in defense of it. It remains to be seen how this will suit the constituencies that elected liberal unionists.

The information given in a dispatch of New Year's night that Mr Parnell would probably retire to make way not for Mr O'Brien, but for a Parnellite member of parliament was founded on substantial information and may be expected as the outcome of the next conference. O'Brien is most anxious to patch up a peace that will satisfy not only Parnell but also the English liberals. He does not wish to go to jail, and his wife is more anxious about it than he is. If he makes Gioms on Tuesday that all are willing to adopt he will rejoin Dillon and they will protract the American campaign carrying it perhaps into other countries besides America in the hope that a general election might soon be held with a result that would open the jail doors to Irish political prisoners. Money is urgently needed for evicted tenants and unless something is done soon to revive confidence in the plan of campaign the tenants will give up the struggle.

Wm. O'Brien's Position

PARIS, January 3.—William O'Brien will not resume his conference with Parnell unless the proposed negotiations obtain such sanction from the leaders of the majority of the Irish party as will justify the hope of a reunion of the party. In the meantime O'Brien declines to state whether in the communications between himself and McCarthy they promise their approval of further negotiations. The opinion of the Irish group in this city is unfavorable to a resumption of the conference at Boulogne sur Mer.

It is reported that Mr Davitt has written a letter to Mr O'Brien not to deal with Mr Parnell, except as a medium to obtain the surrender of the party banking account in Paris.

Mme Raffalovich, Mr O'Brien's mother in law, says that Mr O'Brien will not return to Ireland to enter prison leaving the party feud unhealed. While [illegible] lasts, she says, he can better serve the cause here or in America.

Berlin Budget

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BERLIN, January 3.—Prof Koch's first step on returning here yesterday was to seek a conference with Dr Von Gossler, minister of medical affairs, etc., on the agitation of the medical societies against the continued secrecy regarding the nature of the lymph and the present method of its distribution. Prof Koch will humor over the increasing severity of the professional criticisms here and abroad, or he would disclose the mode of manufacturing the lymph. It is understood he asked Dr Von Gossler to relieve him from the pledge to surrender to the state his rights to the discovery. Dr Von Gosler was opposed to publishing the composition of the remedy until foreign governments were communicated with as to the precautions necessary to secure the production of the genuine lymph. When the landtag resumes its sitting an official declaration will be made repudiating a desire on the part of the government to obtain any advantage through the production of the lymph, and expressing its readiness to communicate the process of manufacturing the lymph through other governments which are able to guarantee against the use of patent chemical agents.

The relations between the conservative majority in the landtag and the government increase in hostility. The [illegible] Gazette, the Hamburg Nachrichten and other organs of the opposition attack the emperor's policy all round. The review of the year became a pretext for bitter criticism contrasting the emperor's promises of reforms with their negative results. The Cologne Gazette warns Chancellor Von Caprivi that nothing is more dangerous than unstable promises. The government, it says, since Prince Bismarck's retirement has achieved nothing. The projects for the reform and alteration of the system of taxation, the new school system and the new communal legislation have ended up a perspective of internal confusion of which it is impossible to foresee the consequences.

The Munich semi official papers refer only to the internal policy of the empire and declare that it is tending to a [illegible]. The treaty with Austria is [illegible] an influx of Hungarian corn. The emperor's dalliance with the [illegible] has made the Bavarian members of the reichstag turn longing eyes on Friederichsruhe. The session promises to be a stormy period for the government with the probable reappearance of Bismarck in the fore front of [illegible].

The Mexican legation here has learned that the Russian government is about to establish diplomatic relations with Mexico. A legation will shortly leave Petersburg for the Mexican capital.

The baptism of the infant prince has been fixed for January 25th, when the empress will again appear in public. The queen of Italy will act as [illegible].

Will Confer Monday

[illegible], January 3.—Mr Parnell left [illegible] to-day for his country seat [illegible] where it is expected he will remain until Monday morning next. Unless his plans are changed between now and Monday Mr Parnell will leave [illegible] for Boulogne sur Mer at an early hour on Monday to take part in what is likely to be the final conference between the Irish leaders so far as the question of the leadership of the Irish party is concerned.

Gifts and Thanks

BERLIN, January 3.—[Special]—The emperor will shortly send an envoy to Constantinople to present gifts and thanks to the sultan for his assistance in the recent stranding of the [illegible] Karl.

Stock Quotations

NEW YORK, January 3.—Money on call ranged from [illegible] to 4 per cent; last loan [illegible] per cent [illegible] closed offered at [illegible] per cent; prime mercantile paper [illegible] per cent. Sterling exchange [illegible] but firm at [illegible] for sixty day bills and [illegible] for demand.

Atchison	[illegible]	St L & S F	[illegible]
Adams Ex	[illegible]	Preferred	[illegible]
[illegible] Pacific	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
C & A	[illegible]	Tex Pacific	[illegible]
Preferred	[illegible]	U P	[illegible]
C B & Q	[illegible]	U S Ex	[illegible]
Del Lack & W	[illegible]	Wells Fargo Ex	139
D & R G	[illegible]	Western Union	[illegible]
Preferred	[illegible]	Gold Coin	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	Homestake	[illegible]
Preferred	[illegible]	Iron Silver	[illegible]
Ft Wayne	[illegible]	Ontario	[illegible]
Ft Worth & Den	[illegible]	Quicksilver	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	Preferred	[illegible]
Kan & Tex	[illegible]	Sutro	[illegible]
Mo Pac	[illegible]	At Fisch	[illegible]
North [illegible]	[illegible]	D & R G certified	[illegible]
Preferred	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
C & N W	[illegible]	Ore registered	[illegible]
Preferred	[illegible]	Gen coupons	[illegible]
N Y C	[illegible]	Pac [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pac [illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	Pittsburg	149
Canada Pac	[illegible]	Mich Central	[illegible]
Del & Hudson	[illegible]	Lake Shore	[illegible]

Killed on the Track

PITTSBURG, Pa., January 3.—[Special]—At 4 o'clock this evening James Henderson, aged [illegible], married, residing on Thirty third street, Pittsburg, Charles O'Hare, aged 55, married, residing in Philadelphia, and an unknown man were run down by an east bound passenger train on the Pennsylvania railroad near the Thirty third street crossing to-day. The unknown man was instantly killed. Henderson received fatal injuries. O'Hare was seriously hurt, but may recover. The men were walking on the track at the time of the accident. O'Hare refuses to give the house number or street on which he resides in Philadelphia.

Systematic Stealing

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., January 3.—Chas Willis, for 15 years treasurer of the Stockbridge Savings bank, is a defaulter of $25,000 or more. The exact amount is not known, but defalcations amounting to $25,300 have been brought to light so far. The stealing has been carried on with regularity for 12 or 13 years, small amounts being taken at a time. When depositors paid in $500 for instance it was properly entered on his book, but set down as $400, say, on the bank's books.

Car Works Sold

KANSAS CITY, January 3.—The Centropolis car and machine works were sold to-day to J R McLain, acting for J W Horner of Denver, for $09,500, $2000 more than the indebtedness. Mr Horner is interested in a Denver car manufacturing plant and is thoroughly conversant with the business. It is understood that he will not remove the plant from here, and that it will be put in operation at an early date.

An Oklahoma Murder.

GUTHRIE, January 3.—A shooting affray took place to-day on the street in which Representatives I N Terrill of Payne county and G W Embree of the same county were the participants. Terrill fired five shots into the body of Embree, killing him almost instantly. The case grew out of a contest over Terrill's homestead. Terrill was charged with being a "sooner."

Rioters Subdued.

PITTSBURG, January 3.—At the Edgar Thompson Steel works owned by Andrew Carnegie, where the late riots occurred, all is quiet to-night and with 400 deputy sheriffs on guard. The rioting Hungarians have been alarmed at the results of their acts, and are leaving the place in droves. Scores of them are under indictment for riot and the rest have but a poor show of re-employment.

Wholesale Suspensions

LONDON, January 3.—A sensation was caused in postoffice circles here to-day by a wholesale suspension of clerks. Over 200 clerks employed in the post office savings bank were suspended from duty because they disobeyed the order of the secretary of the bank to go on duty two hours over the usual time. The places of the suspended clerks were promptly filled by new men.

Rivers Rising Rapidly

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan 3.—[Special]—The Susquehanna river at this point is rising rapidly. The ice is gorged at Plymouth and the water, which has risen six feet since noon, continues to rise this evening at the rate of a foot an hour. There is no alarm among the people, however, as no danger is feared.

A Desperate Battle

GAINESVILLE, Tex., January 3.—Deputy Marshal Tom Lilly had a desperate battle with three whiskey peddlers yesterday, in the Chickasaw nation, while trying to arrest them. Fifty shots were fired and two of the peddlers were killed and the third fatally wounded. Lilly was dangerously shot.

New York Banks

NEW YORK, January 3, noon.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Reserve, increase $851,950; loans, increase $656,700; specie, increase $850,900; legal tenders, increase $1,146,500; deposits, increase $4,832,800; circulation, increase $9,900. The banks now hold $8,576,125 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

Collision at a Crossing.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., January 3.—A Central Massachusetts train at Hadley at 5:30 to-night struck a team containing six young people on the crossing and instantly killed Henry, son of Dr J B Learned, and Maggie, daughter of F Hickley. Both horses were also killed. Miss Lulu Adams, also in the party, was severely injured. The others were slightly injured.

Chess Champions

NEW YORK, January 3.—Messrs W Steinitz of New York, and Isadore Gunsberg, of London, abandoned their eleventh game of chess in the match for the championship of the world as a draw after 28 moves. The score now stands: Steinitz 4, Gunsburg 2, drawn 4.

Still Making Trouble

GLASGOW, January 3.—The condition of affairs in regard to the railroad strike is unchanged. The companies are engaging new men very slowly. Men who are on probation accompany most of the engines. The strikers are still confident of success.

The local in the GAZETTE yesterday morning which referred to the town of Eddy, N M, as being 100 miles from a railroad did that thriving little place an injustice. That statement a short time ago would have been true, but thanks to a number of enterprising Colorado Springs men Eddy is now the terminus of the Pecos Valley railroad, a first class, broad gauge, steel road, fully equipped, and owning its own telegraph line. Eddy is in the center of this beautiful valley of the Pecos in southeastern New Mexico, the most fertile and promising fruit growing district in the west. Although less than two years old it has a population of 1000 people, and is the center of the great Pecos and Irrigation Improvement company. This company has expended nearly $1,000,000 in its vast irrigation canals. The Hagerman is the hotel at Eddy, and cost $60,000, and there are other buildings that would be creditable anywhere.

JAMES AS MACBETH

A Fine Performance of Shakespeare's Immortal Tragedy

In his presentation of Macbeth last evening Louis James [illegible] the reputation which he has [illegible] in this community. In [illegible] James' Macbeth was [illegible] from [illegible] seemed [illegible] pieces. It may [illegible] high crafty [illegible] educated [illegible] days [illegible] bition a aim which [illegible] crime as murder [illegible] in is very natu[ral] [illegible] of deceit and treachery [illegible] in our time nowadays [illegible] stage lesson is more [illegible] applies to them. [illegible] of [illegible] guarded by [illegible] all the more [illegible] full of horror [illegible] play where the [illegible] deepest passions of the [illegible] greatest crime and [illegible] overacting cannot [illegible] a feeling of amusement [illegible] part of the audience. [illegible] not act natural because [illegible] at great crime and great [illegible] not natural to man. Louis James' Macbeth was [illegible] Scotchman, a man of deeds rather than of words or thoughts, slow [illegible] but of unconquerable will and a courage which obstacles only increase. He was ably sustained by Miss [illegible] whose Lady Macbeth was the appearance of a demon in the [illegible] of an angel, a mixture of inconsistencies, ready to plan, fearless to do, careful to hide and yet dying of remorse ere Macbeth's purpose was strongest. The sleep walking scene was especially good. As Macduff, Mr F C Mosely was good, especially in the scene where he receives the news of the death of his wife and children, and in the combat scene that closes the play.

Lymph a Failure

Comedian Hugh Fay has been greatly troubled since he announced that he was in Colorado for cold feet by people asking if he has lungs to cheat. Mr Fay denies this also, but now declares that his complaint is [illegible] sophagus. He was recently advised to try lymph, and decided to do so. He proceeded to an apothecary's and secured a large supply of the stock then on hand. Mr Fay took over 200 milligrams of the lymph, and yesterday described the effects to a GAZETTE reporter, declaring incidentally that the stuff is a failure. The lymph was taken at short intervals, the first one being just before breakfast. The first injection was taken between the upper and lower lips, and as before stated as little time was lost between the doses as possible. Occasionally Manitou water was used to dilute the remedy, but it was taken very quickly and immediately after the application. The reaction was fearful and is thus described by Mr Fay: "The first day the pulse and temperature were normal. Copious injections were taken during the second day with slight increase in temperature and quickened pulse, caput somewhat swollen, great thirst and a [illegible] ice water. The third day the lymph was taken in increased quantities and at very, very short intervals, a dose at this time being 110 milligrammes (or five fingers). Towards evening the patient very much weakened, thickness of speech, high temperature, rapid pulse, great prostration. Shortly after midnight snakes."

We are requested to announce that the Kindergarten association will have a meeting at the Church of the Strangers on Wednesday afternoon next at half past two. Those interested in kindergarten work are also requested to attend the meeting. The association has already one kindergarten in operation at the corner of Cucharras street and Wahsatch avenue, under the charge of Miss Helen Dewey. It is proposed to establish other schools as soon as the funds in the possession of the association will justify it. Those who do not belong to the association may become members by paying the one dollar dues for annual membership. The kindergarten proposes to train scholars morally as well as in their minds and bodies. This association wishes to broaden its work and is deserving of generous support. In Denver the most effective charity to-day is the kindergarten system.

Mr Samuel Phipps has been appointed postmaster at Florissant, vice Frank Castello resigned. Mr Phipps is an employe of Mr Castello.

DIED.

CROSS—At Manitou, Colo., December 2, 1890, Mrs. Charles Cross.

Funeral from the Congregational church, Manitou, this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

First Presbyterian—Corner Nevada avenue and Bijou street. Sabbath school at [illegible] o'clock. Y P S C E at 6:30 p m. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m.

M E Church South—Corner of Weber and Cucharras streets. Rev E E Carrington pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a m. Y P S C E at 6:30 p m. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m.

First Baptist—Corner Weber and Kiowa streets. Rev Richard Montague pastor. Sunday school at 3 p m. Y P S C E at 6:30 p m. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m.

Christian Church—311 East Huerfano street. Rev J P Lucas, pastor. Bible school at 9:45 a m. Y P S C E at 6:30 p m. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m.

Lutheran Church—Services in City hall. Rev A R Howbert, pastor. Sabbath school at 10 a m. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m.

South Congregational—S [illegible] Tejon street, below Costilla. Rev W D [illegible], pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a m. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m.

First Congregational—Corner St. Vrain and Tejon streets. Rev J B Gregg, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m. Sunday school immediately after morning service. Y P S C E at 6:30 p m.

First M E Church—Corner Nevada avenue and Kiowa street. Rev A C Peck, pastor. Sunday school at 3 p m.; Y P S C E at 6:30 p m. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m.

United Presbyterian—Church of the Strangers, corner Nevada avenue and Huerfano street. Rev H M Peck, pastor. Sabbath school at 3 p m. Y P S C E at 6:30 p m. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m.

Grace Episcopal—Corner Weber street and Pike's Peak avenue. Rev A R Kieffer, rector. Sunday school at 3 p m. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m.

St. Mary's Catholic—Corner Cascade avenue and Vermijo street. Rev Father Montenarelli priest in charge. Mass 7:30 a m, high mass 10:00 a m, vespers 4:00 p m.

A M E Church—Corner Weber street and Pueblo avenue. Rev R Rice, pastor. Sunday school at 3 p m. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m.

Unitarian—Rev W R G Mellen, minister in charge. Services at Odd Fellows' hall, corner of Huerfano and Tejon sts.

WANTED

WANTED—By Man [illegible] agent [illegible] small [illegible] No 16 E Vermijo Street. a4-tf

WANTED—[illegible] Hanlyn [illegible] Huerfano st. [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] man [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] Sterling Marble [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] day [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] position [illegible] Address [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] Verno. m II [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—[illegible] Agents [illegible]

J. M. Ha[illegible] Agent [illegible] East [illegible]

WANTED—Large clean rags at the Gazette office.

TO RENT

TO RENT—Desirable rooms and board. 214 N Nevada Avenue. a4-tf

TO LET—[illegible] house [illegible]

TO RENT—One elegant furnished room in Hagerman Block. Apply at Club Coffee House. m 9-tf

TO RENT—Unfurnished house, 7 rooms, with [illegible] Pikes Peak Ave. $[illegible] per month. Henry Broadhurst Agency, 21, 22, 23 Hagerman Block. m 6-tf

TO RENT—East Monument Street, unfurnished [illegible] with electric lights and bells. [illegible] Henry Broadhurst Agency, 21, 22, 23 Hagerman Block. m 25-tf

TO RENT—South and east front unfurnished house of [illegible] rooms, very desirable, 1 block from car line. $[illegible] per month. Henry Broadhurst Agency, 21, 22, 23 Hagerman Block. m 9-tf

TO RENT—Rooms with board, family table [illegible] m 26-12t

TO RENT—Upright and square pianos and organs at James Duncan's Music Store. m 26-6

TO RENT—From January 1st to November 1st, furnished house of 11 rooms, finely furnished with the modern conveniences, best neighborhood. Henry Broadhurst Agency, 21, 22, 23 Hagerman Block. m 26-tf

TO RENT—6 room house, Platte Avenue, $25; 7 room house with large stables, 1 in tal Street, $[illegible]. Very comfortable furnished rooms in best location; 5 room house, Boulder St, $[illegible]; 3 room house, S Corona St, very central, $25; 4 room house, Kiowa st, $18. Wm C Dittmar, 102 S Tejon. 1-6-tf

TO RENT—Suite of rooms, furnished. No. 7 N Cascade Avenue. m 9-tf

TO RENT—One 3 room house, one [illegible] house and two office rooms. Edward Ferris, 104 Pike's Peak Avenue. m 7-tf

TO RENT—Two large furnished rooms, with or without board. No 125 Nevada. m 5-tf

TO RENT—Better than a four room house, four stores with living rooms at $[illegible] per month on West Huerfano St. Apply to W O Hayes, Room 30 Bank Building. m-3 tf

TO RENT—Square and upright pianos and [illegible] Aiken's Music Store.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A Caligraph typewriter of a late number, nearly new, cheap. Address L, Gazette office.

FOR SALE—The furniture and fixtures of 20 rooms and lease the rooms. 117½ S Tejon Street. a4-4

FOR SALE—Good gentle pony for riding or driving, $[illegible]; one fine roadster, $75; good phaeton, $[illegible]; bran new single harness, $15. Inquire 201 North Cascade Ave. a3-21

FOR SALE—[illegible] buggy at a bargain. Horse safe for a lady to drive. Owner has no further use for them. H S Clement, 18 S Tejon Street, Room 6. m 30-tf

FOR SALE—A half interest in an old established second hand business, only small capital needed, with good security for balance. F C, box 952, city. m 21-tf

FOR SALE—[illegible] feet, corner, Cascade Avenue, facing east, 2 blocks above [illegible], price $[illegible]. Chas L Tutt & Co. m-18-tf

FOR SALE—2 lots on North Weber Street, $[illegible], cheap, easy terms. Apply this office. m 7-tf

FOR SALE—Fine French Plate Mirror, gilt frame, size 7 feet high, 5 feet wide. 502 North Tejon Street. k-16-tf

LOST

LOST—Bunch of keys, owner's name on ring. Return to Gazette office and receive reward. a4-6

LOST—A pair of gold band spectacles in Cheyenne canon. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at this office. a-3-tf

FOUND

FOUND—A key. Inquire at this office.

PASTURAGE

PASTURAGE—Good and extensive pasturage for cattle and horses on Hamilton ranch, 7 miles north of town. Apply box 6[illegible], city, or at ranch house. e-1 tf

A WOMAN CELEBRATED ON TWO CONTINENTS.

In a few well chosen words tells what she knows of a celebrated article.

JUNE [illegible]—To Mr W M Watson: Dear Sir—I have tried your famous Robertine. It is excellent, and I shall be pleased to recommend it to all my lady friends. Believe me yours truly, RHEA. 12Dec 1y

WE CAN AND DO

Guarantee Dr Acker's Blood Elixir, for it has been fully demonstrated to the people of this country that it is superior to all other preparations for blood diseases. It is a positive cure for syphilitic poisoning, Ulcers, Eruptions and Pimples. It purifies the whole system and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Sold by F. E. ROBINSON.

FUR PARLORS.

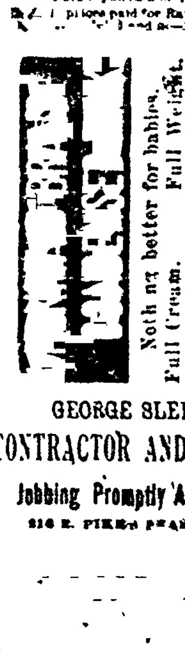
MIDLAND BLOCK—119 Pike's Peak Ave.

ROOM 5.

Manufacturers of all kinds of FURS, Seal Jackets and all kinds of Fur Capes.

Furs repaired and [illegible]

[illegible] prices paid for Raw [illegible]



Nothing better for babies. Full Cream. Full Weight. Best on Earth. For sale by A. D. CRAIGUE & CO. THOMAS HUGHES

GEORGE SLEEMAN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

Jobbing Promptly Attended To.

316 E. PIKE'S PEAK AVE. 1-1y

P. O. Box 707. Telephone 158.

BROADMOOR

Cheyenne : Lake!

FOR RESIDENCE TRACTS

IN THIS

FAVORITE : SUBURB

APPLY TO

Henry LeB. Wills, Colorado Springs,

OR TO THE

Officers of the Company.

THE

NORTH END ADDITION!

Where the best improvements will naturally tend.

Where investments will pay the best returns.

Apply to any City Real Estate Office.

Principal Office Room 20 Bank Building.

Building and Loan Association!

The Colorado Springs branch of the National Life Maturity Association of Washington, D. C., can loan you

6 Per Ct. Money

and by paying interest on your loan and a little more each month, at the end of SIX YEARS you have your property clear.

Are you mean to Build? Or will your Loan soon become due?

This is a Chance for Young or Poor Men.

You can become a member of this association and can borrow after three months at six per cent interest. You pay less than rent and at the end of six years your home is clear. Thus, if you want to borrow $1000 you pay $20 down and about $19 a month for six years. At the end of six years you have paid altogether $1354 and your loan is cancelled and you own your home clear.

Young men and women can lay by a neat sum for a rainy day by investing a few dollars each month. Any member of the board of directors can receive subscriptions.

MAIN OFFICE: Room 64, Pan Building.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

GEO R BUCKMAN, Pres. FRANK W HOWBERT, V Pres. GEO M FISHER, Sec'y. O L GODFREY, Treasurer. SHERWOOD ALDRICH, Attorney. M L DECOURSEY. J G SHIELDS. E S WOOLLEY. P K PATTISON. JOHN A SPRAGUE. W R RORY.

YOUR CHANCE TO SECURE A HOME.

New house on East Monument Street, South front, contains eight rooms, reception hall, bath, electric lights and bells, fire place, hot and cold water, furnace, cellar floor cemented, walls decorated by Mr Ainsworth Brown, which is guarantee of first-class work. Complete in every respect.

TERMS EASY. FOR SALE. TERMS EASY.

Henry Broadhurst Agency,

21-22-23 HAGERMAN BLOCK



PIANOS, ORGANS,

Sewing Machines, Sheet Music, and Musical Merchandise.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines for Rent.

Hext & Williams,

31 E. Kiowa St.

LANG HING & CO.,

—IMPORTERS OF—

Chinese and Japanese Goods.

All styles of fine China Silks and Imported Curiosities from Japan. All orders promptly and neatly filled.

No. 122 E. Pike's Peak Avenue. g 12 1y

The Road to Wealth!

Cannot be successfully traveled without good health. To reach wealth or any coveted position in life requires the full possession and operation of all the faculties that nature has endowed us with. These conditions cannot exist unless the physical being is in perfect working order, and this is impossible when the liver and stomach are torpid, thus obstructing the secretions, causing indigestion and dyspepsia, with all of their accompanying horrors.

Dr. Henley's English Dandelion TONIC

Exerts a specific influence over the liver, excites it to healthy action, resolves its chronic engorgements, promotes the secretions, and cures indigestion and constipation, sharpens the appetite, tones up the entire system and makes life worth living. For sale by leading druggists, Colorado Springs. [illegible]

SPECIAL CLEARANCE SALE!

At Wilbur & Wolf's,

OF

Plush and Cloth Cloaks, and Jackets.

Note the Following Reductions:

$13.50	Cloaks	Reduced	to	$[illegible]
$17.50	"	"	"	$[illegible]
$[illegible]	"	"	"	$[illegible]
$[illegible]	"	"	"	$[illegible]
$[illegible]	"	"	"	$[illegible]
$[illegible]	"	"	"	$[illegible]
$[illegible]	"	"	"	$[illegible]
$[illegible]	"	"	"	$[illegible]
$[illegible]	"	"	"	$[illegible]

In this Sale we include our Novelty [illegible] which are reduced in [illegible] proportion [illegible] about half price. [illegible] out of

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Our store will be open evenings on and after [illegible] day, December 15th.

WILBUR & WOLF,

No. 22 South Tejon Street, Colorado Springs.

In order to close out the balance of our CLOAKS we have

Reduced the Price of Every Garment in Stock

And at present prices they will go quick.

We still have a few

TOILET CASES

left from our Christmas stock which we will sell at just HALF price.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS!

The line we are offering at 50c are Goods that have been sold at 75c and $1.00.

A big lot of Remnants of all grades of Carpets at a big reduction.

GIDDINGS BROS. & BENT,

No. 21 South Tejon Street.

ASSIGNEE SALE

WALL PAPER

AT COST.

From now on we will [illegible] of Wall Paper below Cost, [illegible] money at once.

Come first and get the best selection.

F. E. ROBINSON, Assignee, 103 Pike's Peak Ave.

E. S. BUMSTEAD & CO.,

CONTRACTORS FOR

PLUMBING, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTING

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Plumbers' Supplies

High grade work and Novelties in Plumbing a specialty. [illegible] for the Florida and Mulford [illegible], also [illegible]

Telephone 13. [illegible]

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Silver Ridge Mining Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Colorado Springs on Monday, January 12, 1891, at twelve o'clock m., for the election of a board of directors and for the transaction of other lawful business. GEO R BUCKMAN, Secretary.

Colorado Springs, January 2, 1891. a 3 td

The public schools open Monday

Natural Gas at the opera house to-morrow evening.

The Order of the Iron Hall meets next Saturday evening for organization

There is an undelivered telegram at the Western Union office for Miss Emma Morse

Mr A J Stoker has accepted a position with Wilbur & Wolf in the dress goods department

Judge Campbell returned yesterday from his recent trip through the south He is in excellent health and spirits.

A petition is being circulated to be presented to the city council asking that the viaduct be placed on Bijou street

State Senator Adams of Conejos county is in the city for a few days en route to Denver to assume his legislative duties.

Real estate men report the market looking bright for this time of year with a great deal of inquiry and some sales

Badito lodge No 24 A O U W, will install officers and initiate members to-morrow night Visiting brothers invited

Lutheran church services to-day in the city hall at 11 a m and 7 30 p m conducted by the pastor. Sabbath school at 10 a m

Five cars of a Rock Island freight train jumped the track near Pikeview last night causing a slight delay No one was hurt

Services of the Baptist church at Weber hall at 11 a m Sunday school at 3 p m The pastor Rev Richard Montague, will preach

The Church of Christ (Scientist) will hold their services at the Christian church 315 East Huerfano street to-day Bible lesson at 2 30 and speaking at 3 30 p m every Sunday

An excellent piece of crayon work is on exhibition at Sooy & Peley's. It is by Miss Bessie Linley and represents Dale Bumstead's water spaniel Don resting on a mat It is an excellent portrait

On Tuesday evening the officers elect of Phoenix Encampment No 21 I O O F will be installed into their respective offices A good attendance is requested, and visiting patriarchs are invited to be present

Manager Nye received a telegram from the manager of the Abbott Opera company at Salt Lake yesterday stating that the favorite prima donna is much better of her severe cold and will be able to appear here

A telegram was received in this city yesterday by Mrs. S E Sessions announcing the death of her sister, Mrs James Fish, which occurred at La Chute Province of Quebec, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning

The Rock Island road expects to open its new line to Chicago to-day. The road branches from the present line at Fairbury, Neb., and cuts off to Omaha The time to Chicago can be reduced about three hours by the cut.

The Colorado Springs Aid society gratefully acknowledges the gift of two car loads of coal which have been placed to its credit from the Colorado Coal and Iron company through the kindly interest manifested by their agent, Mr M D Swisher

There will be Unitarian services as usual to-day Rev. Mr. Mellen will preach in Odd Fellows' hall, corner of Tejon and Huerfano streets to-day at 11 o'clock Subject, "The Dignity of Life" Class for religious study directly after the regular service. The public is cordially invited

Following is E P Hood's record of the weather for the week ending December 31, 1890 taken near Husted, Colo Highest temperature, 61° on the 28th and 29th, lowest temperature 8° on the 25th, weekly mean temperature, 35 93°, Direction of the wind, north two days south three days veering two days.

Preaching at the Christian church, 315 East Huerfano street, to-day at 11 a m and 7 30 p m by the pastor, J P Lucas. Morning subject, "The Changing and the Permanent" Evening subject, The Voyage of Life on the Ocean of Time" Sunday school at 9 45 a m Young people's meeting at 6 30 p m

Presiding Elder Rev P L Stanton will preach at the M. E. church south to-day at 11 a m and 7 30 p m Sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered after the morning service Love feast at 3 o clock and children's meeting at 4 o clock in the afternoon, and the young people's meeting at 6 30 p m

The play "Pygmalion and Galatea" which has been under the direction of Miss Hext for the past three months is now in readiness and will be produced at the opera house Saturday, January 10th, with Miss Hext and Mr Marshall Stedman, jr., in the title roles The costumes are magnificent and nothing has been spared to make the play a success. The proceeds are for the Grace Episcopal church organ fund Prices, $1 00 75 and 50 cents

One of our business houses had in front of it an eagle in a cage so small that complaint was made to the humane society regarding it Mr F B Hill secretary of the society requested either that the eagle be put in a cage large enough for it to be comfortable, and supplied with food and water or else that it be set free The first request was complied with, and the bird is happier But it ought to be a penal offense to confine the bird of freedom

Dr Harriet A Leonard of Manitou has established a branch of her Russian vapor and electric baths at 21 North Tejon street in this city She occupies the entire upper story of the building The reception room is elegantly furnished and is provided with numerous easy chairs for the patients. In a room opening from this is the electric room, where patients receive the electro magnetic treatment The Russian and electric baths are in the rear and are provided with steam by a very compact but powerful steam heater She employs two assistants, one male and the other female both expert masseurs, and guarantees scientific treatment

BUSINESS LOCALS

Ten cents [illegible] line for first insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. [illegible] or [illegible] per line for [illegible]

HALLETT & BAKER. Undertakers. No 7 Colorado Ave. Telephone No 16 d-3-t

FAIRLEY BROS, Undertaking and Embalming No. 18 S. Nevada Avenue

Mrs S Good will teach the Fountain's Tailor System of Dress cutting free for the next 30 days. Call at 212 N Tejon St a 4-6t

CLOSING OUT

For fifteen days only beginning Monday January 5th I will give great bargains in Millinery Mrs. S Mitchell 124 Pike's Peak Ave a 4 tf

OYSTERS

CLUB COFFEE HOUSE

WE SERVE NEW YORK COUNTS ONLY

$20 TOWN LOTS $20

$20 buys a lot within the corporation of the town of Pleasant, Colo Two dollars cash and one dollar per month until paid Located on the Colorado Midland railway surrounded by large ranch cattle and lumber interests The noted petrified forests and crystal fields are in less than an hour's walk of the town Fine stream of water runs through the town [illegible] your lot without delay Prices will be advanced in a very short time Corner lots and all go for a short time only at $20 each For further particulars apply or address

W J FOSTER, Agent, 10½ Pike's Peak Avenue, Colorado Springs, Colo a-1-3

Helm & Kopf have just received a large lot of very fine Concord and Catawba grapes for the Christmas market. They are the finest in the city m 19-tf

RIO GRANDE.

Train to Denver 8 35 a m., 3 00 p m and 5 30 p m connecting with all Eastern trains

A. B. Baur's oyster and short order house is open until 12 o clock at night Home made candy fresh every day 20 E. Kiowa St m 7 tf

Woodworth Dow & Randall keep the finest line of optical goods in the city. Glasses fitted by an experienced optician and jeweler m-6-tf

Fresh California Tomatoes just received by Helm & Kopf m-3-tf

Sooy & Posey finest photographic portraits, 112 North Tejon Street. 9 6-tf

Wednesday evening Woodworth, Dow & Randall received an elegant line of Novelties in sterling silver, for the Holiday trade Call and see them, 20 North Tejon St m 19-tf

CHAS. M MUIZ, M D

Office 12 and 14 Haverman Block Office hours 8 to 11 a. m., 3 to 5 p m 7 to 8 30 p m 1 20 tf

CLUB COFFEE HOUSE

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

HAGERMAN BLOCK

Swedish [illegible] treatments also vapor baths given by an experienced young woman Call or address Anna L. Kelly 418 S Nevada Avenue. a 4-8t

NEW BOOKS NEW BOOKS

Loyal Lovers, by E Winthrop Johnson

The Gladiator G Whyte Melville.

Her Love and His Life, F W Robinson

Man. W E Norris.

The American Faust, Edward A Paulton

THE CONSOLIDATED STATIONERY CO

Writing [illegible] given by engagements Telephone No. [illegible] or address No. 19 Willamette Avenue. CHAS. W COLLINS, m 4tf Writing Master

Hurd's Note Papers.

THE CONSOLIDATED STATIONERY CO

Woodworth Dow & Randall the new Jewelers are making prices very low for the Holidays. 1 30-tf

D Ashby oldest established jeweler in the county for reliable goods Call and see him Full line of Watches, Chains and [illegible] fully prepared for the Holiday trade in every line 1-30-tf

Use Coral Cream for chapped hands and rough skin For sale by Duncan Bell, G S [illegible] and [illegible] m 8 tf

Call on us before you buy Blank books we carry a complete line of Kiggins & Tooker Co's make acknowledged to be superior to any in the market. Prices as low as the lowest. THE CONSOLIDATED STATIONERY CO

MISS PRENTISS' MUSIC STUDIO.

228 N TEJON ST

Winter term begins January 5th a-4 2t

PIANO FOR SALE.

$100 cash. Address immediately G this office. m-3o6t

W A Davis, Undertaking 114 N Tejon.

If you want any fancy or staple fruit, choice nuts and candies and new dried fruit at moderate prices, go to Helm & Kopf's 1-30-tf

Go to The Consolidated Stationery Company for lowest prices, and good goods

Cast-off Clothing bought, 110 S. Tejon. b-18-tf

New Figs and dates, crop of 1890, at Helm & Kopf's 1-12-tf

SPECTACLES fitted accurately at Ashby's

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

Jobbing a specialty Barrington & Cochran shop between Nevada and Weber m-7-3m

McIntyre & Meier

Real Estate, Loans & Insurance

14 N. Tejon St---Bank Blk.

Careful and accurate in INSURANCE

Of sound judgment in INVESTMENTS

Reliable in REAL ESTATE

Attentive to COLLECTIONS & RENTS

14 N. Tejon St., Bank Block.

Going Out of Business.

EVERYTHING MUST BE SOLD

Now is Your Chance to Buy Goods at Half Price

New Winter Millinery Fancy Dry Goods Underwear Hosiery and Stamped Goods. Also a new line of Toys and Novelties ALL MUST BE SOLD

Stamping done to order

"Chicago Store,"

Kiowa Street, West of Tejon.

P. ERICKSON. b-14 tf

No 9 North Tejon St. **MATTHEW KENNEDY** No. 9 North Tejon St.

Real Estate ∴ Insurance ∴ Loans ∴ Collections

Central Office for Austin Bluff Property.

The finest Suburban Residence Location—combining view of mountain and plain—in the state Beautiful parks, overgrown with large pine trees unequalled as a health location Pure air pure water and plenty of it both for domestic and irrigating purposes No smoke! No dust! The track of the Electric Car Line is already laid from one of the parks in the center of this property to the city limits Electric Cars are now running bringing this property within fifteen minutes ride from the postoffice. Several fine residences will be erected on this property at an early date **Special Inducements** offered for the next **60 days** to parties buying lots with the intention of building at once Why locate in the smoke and dust of our city when such an opportunity is offered? Each lot contains from one to four acres Specially adapted for fine residences This location speaks for itself All that we ask is an inspection of the property before purchasing.

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE! As the cold wave sets in we read in every paper of FIRES Look after your INSURANCE and be safe We represent only FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES and guarantee prompt and equitable adjustment in case of loss Call at office and take out INSURANCE that INSURES

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

WE HAVE THE EXCLUSIVE SALE of the choicest south front corners and lots in the market We make a specialty of first class properties and can readily show to strangers and others (what every business man knows) that the best is the cheapest.

Do Not Be Deceived By the Glaring Ads of those who would induce you to spend your Christmas MONEY for any of the innumerable Toys and Fancy Articles that perish with the using Put your money in a choice LOT and your GIFT will be one that will last while the World Stands "EXCELSIOR" is our Motto We offer you the EARTH in quantities to suit Give us a call.

FOR SALE

CHOICE CORNER 1[illegible]x190 feet in North [illegible] This property is [illegible] fast improving [illegible] Cheap

THE FINEST [illegible] front [illegible] on Wood Avenue [illegible] It can be bought cheap [illegible]

THE BEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY—[illegible] vacant [illegible] N Weber st All [illegible] Electric car line [illegible] advanced 50 per cent in the next six months as they can be sold below market rates to-day

FOR SALE

SIX ROOM HOUSE—South Tejon street near to business, only $4000

HOUSE LARGE ROOMS—In desirable location S Weber st This house is in good condition and can be sold reasonable

CHOICE LOTS On E Bijou st Only $6[illegible]

A BARGAIN—In desirable lot in Boulder Heights near to good improvements.

VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE—[illegible] rooms bath room good closets, open fires and all modern improvements corner lot with 100 foot frontage south and east front This property can be bought cheap

FOR SALE

HOUSE SIX ROOMS On Willamette ave Also bath closets etc This house is almost new and can be sold at a bargain

CHOICE LOT—On N Nevada ave with five room house This lot is in the most desirable location on the avenue and can be bought at what the lot alone is worth

THE FINEST CORNER on N Nevada avenue 100x191 south and east front This lot has a small house of 4 rooms Plenty of fine shade fruit and evergreen trees The finest corner for a home on the avenue

FOR SALE

FOUR ROOM HOUSE East Kiowa street Lot 50x[illegible] feet Only $[illegible]

HOUSE OF 10 LARGE ROOMS—Furnace heat open fire good bath and closets lot 100x190 south and east front N Weber st Owner has left the city and is anxious to sell

DESIRABLE LOTS in West Colorado Springs Farrish's addition, Roswell and Fort Colorado Springs All convenient to the Electric car line and desirable for medium price residences

FOR SALE

SOUTH FRONT LOTS—On Platte Avenue The owner of three lots is compelled to leave the city and must sell

FIVE ROOM HOUSE On corner lot on Corona Street This house is in good condition and can be sold on terms to suit purchaser

ONE OF THE FINEST CORNERS—On Pike's Peak Avenue, 100x190 feet. This is one of the best properties for investment on my list.

Call at my Office for Location, Prices, etc. We will cheerfully show you Property.

MATTHEW KENNEDY, Real Estate Dealer, - No. 9 North Tejon Street.

Marshall's Addition

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OPERA HOUSE:

Monday, January 5th

Return of the Favorite Comedians

Donnelly and Girard,

In their Funniest of all Farce Comedies

NATURAL GAS,

IN A NEW METER.

Rewritten and revised by Frank Dumont

Embellished with New Music New Songs, New Dances New Specialties Beautiful Costumes Provoking Situations and Pretty Faces and the Strongest Farce company ever organized Everything new and better than ever

POPULAR PRICES

Reserved seats now on sale at the Midland Ticket office a 1 1t

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For this Week Only.

XXXX Astrakhan Capes	[illegible]
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Astrakhan Muffs	—
XXXX Monkey Cape and Muff	[illegible]
XXX Black Marten Cape and Muff	[illegible]
XXXX Black Marten Cape and Muff	[illegible]
Beaver Capes and Muffs reduced price	
XXX Alaska Seal Jacket	[illegible]

Examine these goods—they are at lower prices than ever before offered

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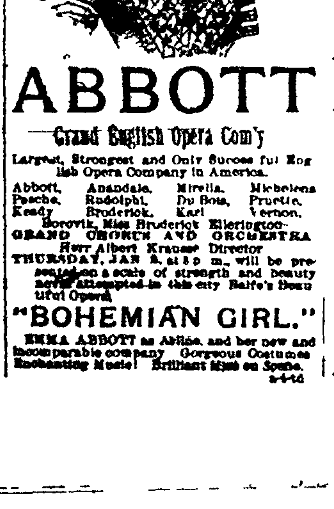
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Thursday, JANUARY 8.

Sale of Seats, Monday, Jan 5

New Artists, New Operas, New Company New Costumes, Most Beautiful Grand English Opera in Existence

Appearance of the famous EMMA



ABBOTT

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Largest, Strongest and Only Successful English Opera Company in America.

Abbott, Annandale, Mirella, Michelena, Pesche, Rudolphi, Du Bois, Pruette, Kendy, Broderick, Karl, Vernon, Borovik, Miss Broderick Ellerington

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THURSDAY, JAN 8, at 8 p m., will be presented on a scale of strength and beauty never attempted in this city Balfe's Beautiful Opera,

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EMMA ABBOTT as Arline, and her new and incomparable company Gorgeous Costumes Enchanting Music! Brilliant Mise en Scene. a-4-td

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For the Holidays at Fairley Bros.'

Five-piece Silk Plush regular Parlor Suits, for $25.

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Bed Lounges, Oak or Walnut frame, at $7.

The "$1.60" Student's Chair for $3.50.

Antique Hardwood Chamber Suits, 20x24 glass, bed 6 foot high, for $15.

Genuine Antique Oak, polished finished, Chamber Suits, with 22x28 and 24x30 bevel plates, at $18 and $20, and with bevel plate cheval dresser $20.

These prices are on every day in the week and every week in the month Bargains all the time at

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Mrs Mellon and daughter New York City	[illegible] St. Louis, [illegible]
Mrs. Leadworth New York City	Mrs C C Davis, St. Louis, Missouri
Mr Frederick Ayer son and daughter Lowell, Massachusetts	Mrs J I Case and daughter, Racine, Wis.
Mrs Potter Palmer Chicago, Illinois	Mrs Bull and daughter Racine Wisconsin
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